REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAIPUR STATE

For 1928-29.



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Administration Report of the Jaipur State for 1928-29 (Sambat 1985).

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Sooraj-Bansi, *i.e.*, of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the Raj in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhia, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their captial at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds, such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their capital. In A.D 1728 Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Kings the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharajas Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles

2 Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest rulers and the greatest general of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times Maharaja Jai Singh I received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja', and Maharaja Jai Singh II the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark on history as a distinguished patron of astronomy : he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government : this event took place in A.D. 1803. Maharaja Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kotkasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War. The titles of G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., G C.V.O. and G.B.E., were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

Situation and Area.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the north-east of Rajputana, lying between 25°41′ and 28°34′ North Latitude and between 74°41′ and 77°13′ East Longitude. The State covers an area of 16,681 square miles; its extreme length from north to south is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is the fourth largest State of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala, on the south by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the east by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar, and on the west by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kotkasim adjoins the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features

5. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is to a great extent a sandy desert tract, the country is for the most part level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea-level) in Shekhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders: a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals, such as copper, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is about ~~316~~ 322 square miles or 2·02 per cent. of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate and Rainfall.

6. The climate is dry and healthy and the average temperature is 77° F., varying from 59° in January to 91° in June. The maximum temperature in 1928-29 was 111·7° F. recorded at Jaipur in the month of May, 1929, and the minimum 29·6° in February of that year, the corresponding figures for 1927-28 being 113·5° in May, 1928, and 42·1° in December, 1928.

7. The average rainfall at Jaipur is about 23 inches a year, of which about 20 inches are received in the months of July, August and September. The rainfall during the year under report was 29·82 inches as compared with 23·81 inches in the preceding year (1927-28).

Prevailing Diseases.

8. The capital was free from plague during the year 1928-29; there were, however, 43 seizures and 35 deaths from plague in the district. Small-pox accounted for 369 deaths in the city and 289 deaths in 15 infected villages, while cholera was responsible for 83 deatns in the Mofussil during the period under review. There were no deaths from cholera in the city.

Season and Crops.

9. There was a heavy frost on the last day of January and the first two days of February, 1929, and the crops were severely damaged in almost every portion of the State. Prices of food-stuffs rose very high, and, in order to relieve the distress, an embargo was placed on the export of food-grains and fodder, and arrangements were made for the import from British India and elsewhere of large quantities of food-grains for sale at reduced rates. Facilities were afforded to cultivators to enable them to drive their cattle to foreign territory for grazing, and the execution of civil court decrees against *bona fide* agriculturists was suspended. Taccavi was distributed on a large scale and suspensions and remissions of land revenue were liberally granted.

Population. *Vide* Appendix III

10. The population of the State according to the census of 1921 was 23,38,802 (12,42,742 males and 10,96,060 females) as compared with 26,36,647 in 1911, the decrease being mainly attributable to severe epidemics of plague and influenza. Of the total population, 21,26,604 or about 90·9 per cent. are Hindus; 1,79,524 or 7·6 per cent. Mohammedans; 29,488 or 1·2 per cent. Jains; 1,259 or ·05 per cent. Christians; and 1,927 or ·08 per cent. other religions. In 1921 the average density of population was about 150 persons to the square mile.

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,410, the principal towns being Jaipur, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh and Lachhmangarh, with populations of 1,20,207, 21,080, 17,315, 12,570, 11,950, 11,479 and 10,353, respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 30 Tahsils or revenue sub-divisions.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Diggi, Achrol, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

13. Jaipur, the Capital of the State, is the largest city in Rajputana. It is served by the Rajputana Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A.D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by large numbers of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the historic Palace of Amber, the ancient capital of the State; the Ramniwas and Zoological gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Talkatora; the Gulta, a place of holy pilgrimage for Hindus. The city was until recently lit by gas but it is now provided with electric light. The supply of drinking water is obtained from wells and tanks on the Amanishah Nala, whence it is *conveyed to the city by means of pipe-lines. A scheme for the improvement of the water* supply and drainage at a total cost of Rs. 42 lakhs has been sanctioned and work is now well in hand. The city is well supplied with medical institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. Of the educational institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M.A. standard, Sanskrit College and the Girls' School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well known for its durries and carpets.

14. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 180 miles owned by the State; and there are 426 miles of metalled and 199 miles of unmetalled roads

15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 115. In addition to the Raj Post Offices there are some 65 Imperial Post Offices

16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 24 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is not lacking in telephone facilities and is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already more than a hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City.

17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi', the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold for about Rs 20-9-0 (British Coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and to a limited extent in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee which weighs about 174·73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.

18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or Rs. 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur yard measures 36¼ inches.

19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with standard time, the maximum and minimum variations being respectively 41½ minutes in February and 10¼ minutes in November.

20. The official year in Jaipur begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 31st of August.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

21. The total receipts for the year 1928-29 were in round figures Rs. 1,19,03,993 including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,42,25,731 in 1927-28. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,18,76,517 as against Rs. 1,00,03,812 in 1927-28.

Tribute to Government.

22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib

23. His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur, who is the fortieth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his eighteenth year. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family from which His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs. Maharaja Man Singhji was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi, on the 7th of September, 1922. As His Highness is a minor the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration. His Highness was married to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji of Jodhpur on the 30th of January, 1924, and was blessed with a daughter in June, 1929. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns and within the State to a salute of 19 guns.

His Highness' Education and Movements

24. During the year under report His Highness the Maharaja completed his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination in April, 1929. He sailed for England on the 20th of July, 1929, and is now receiving training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

25. His Highness spent the Dasehra holidays of 1928 in Jaipur. During the Christmas Holidays, he went to Calcutta, and from there to Panna, on a visit to his sister, who is married to the Maharaja of that State. His Highness spent the hot weather of 1929 at Ootacamund and Simla, returning to Jaipur on the 12th of July, and leaving again for Bombay *en route* for England on the 19th of July.

26 Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Twiss, D.S.O., continued to hold the post of Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja throughout the year under review except for a period of four months—January to April, 1929—when Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Cole of the Indian Army officiated in his place.

27. Rai Sahib Pandit Suraj Narain Sharma, M.A., continued in the office of Indian Tutor to His Highness until July, 1929, when His Highness left for England.

H. H. the Maharani Sahiba

28. Her Highness Shri Maharaniji Sahiba suffered from indifferent health during the year 1928-29. She proceeded to Simla for the hot weather on the 18th of April, and remained there till the end of August, 1929, when she paid a visit to Jodhpur.

Birth of Baiji Lal Sahiba

29. The auspicious Simant or Athwan ceremony was celebrated on the 19th of May, 1929, and the customary presents of Sadh were received from Jodhpur, Rewa and Bundi as well as from Her Highness the Maji Sahiba and the principal nobles and officials of the State. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba gave birth to a daughter at Simla about 9-15 a.m. on the 13th of June, 1929.

H. H. The Maji Sahiba.

30. Her Highness Shri Maji Tanwarji Sahiba proceeded on a pilgrimage to Puri on the 8th of March, 1929, by special train, and returned to Jaipur on the 27th of the same month.

Notable Events.

H. M. The King-Emperor's illness.

31. The news of the protracted illness of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was received with much concern in the Jaipur State and prayers were offered by the subjects of the State on the 8th of December, 1928, for His Majesty's speedy recovery.

H. M. The King Emperor's birthday.

32. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor fell on the 3rd of June, 1929; the date was, as usual, observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired.

33 His Excellency Lord Goschen, the Acting Viceroy and Governor-General of India, paid a two days' visit to Jaipur on the 5th of August, 1929. His Excellency was received at the Railway Station by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, the Resident at Jaipur, the President and Members of the Council of State and the Chief Justice. His Highness the Maharaja being away there was no formal exchange of visits. His Excellency visited the Amber and City Palaces, His Highness' private Library and Armoury; and the processional paraphernalia of the State was displayed. His Excellency also saw the State collection of Jewels and old carpets; and an exhibition of Jaipur arts and crafts was arranged for his inspection. A State Banquet was given at the Residency in honour of His Excellency; the banquet was followed by a Naga Dance.

34. The Honourable Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, paid three visits to Jaipur during the period under review, in December, 1928, and January and February, 1929. The Honourable Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I C.S., who officiated for the Honourable Mr. Reynolds later in the year visited Jaipur in August, 1929.

35. The following Princes and notables visited Jaipur during the year under report:—

(1) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in January and April, 1929.

(2) Her Highness the Maharani of Jodhpur—in February and April, 1929.

(3) Her Highness the Maharani of Rewah—in December, 1928 and February, 1929.

(4) Maharaj Ajit Singhji of Jodhpur—in December, 1928.

(5) General Gouroud, late Military Governor of Paris—in February, 1929.

(6) A party of the Italian Naval League including among others the daughter of Signor Mussolini—in January, 1929

36. His Highness the Maharaja performed the Nau Ghoron ka Poojan in October, 1928, and held the usual Dasehra Durbar, drove in state on the 24th of October, 1928, in the Shalak procession and held a review of the State Forces at the Fateh Teeba. The Sharad and Dip Malika Durbars were held on the 25th October and 11th November, 1928, respectively. His Highness was away from Jaipur on the other festivals, Teej, Gangore, Bhanu Saptmi, etc., but the customary ceremonies were performed

37. Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S. was resident at Jaipur from September 22nd, 1928, to April 14th, 1929, when he handed over charge to Mr. A C. Lothian, I.C.S., on his appointment as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Durbar gave a Garden Party to bid farewell to Mr. Cater on his relinquishing the appointment of Resident on the 13th of April, 1929. Mr. Lothian continued to hold the office of Resident till the end of the year.

38. Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., held charge of the office of President, Council of State, till the 8th of March, 1929, when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded as President by Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Meek, C.M.G. Colonel Meek continued to hold charge for the remainder of the year under report.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of State.

39. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of State, otherwise called the "Mahakma Khas," which consists of a President, who is an officer deputed by the Government of India, and six members holding the Portfolios of :—

(i) Foreign and Home.

(ii) Finance.

(iii) Revenue.

(iv) Public Works, Trade and Excise.

(v) Military

and

(vi) Education.

The Police and Judicial Portfolio is held by the President.

Distribution of work.

40. There was no change in the arrangement of Portfolios or the distribution of work during the year under report. The existing arrangement of Portfolios and distribution of work will be found in Appendix IV.

Personnel of the Council of State.

41. The following was the personnel of the Council at the close of the year 1928-29 :—

President and Police and Judicial Member.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Meek, C.M.G., I.A.

Foreign and Home Member.—Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathji, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.

Finance Member.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nathji Atal, M.A.

Revenue Member.—Mr. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S. (Retired).

Public Works Member.—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji.

Military Member.—Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu.

Education Member.—Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner.

42. Mr. C. L. Alexander, who had proceeded on five months' leave in May, 1928, returned in October, 1928, and assumed charge of the office of Revenue Member from Munshi Pyare Lalji Kasliwal, who reverted to his substantive post of Sigha Member, on the 16th of October, 1928.

43. Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nathji Atal proceeded on three months' leave in March, 1929, when Rai Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Dasji, Special Accounts Officer, officiated as Finance Member in his place.

Sigha Members.

44. Thakur Rup Singhji of Naila and Munshi Pyare Lalji Kasliwal, B.A., continued to act as Sigha Members in the Revenue Department, and Munshi Rampratapji Khutata and Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samode (Honorary) in the Military Department. Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol (Honorary), Sigha Member for Special Duties, continued to assist the Member-in-Charge, Police and Judicial Department, in the disposal of ordinary and routine matters and also assisted the Foreign and Home Member. Thakur Hari Singhji also acted as Camp Officer to Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba for a few months at Simla.

Powers of the Council.

45. Subject to the powers reserved to the Resident by the Government of India, under the constitution for the administration of the State during the Minority of His Highness the Maharaja, the orders of the State Council are in all matters final.

Conduct of business

46. All matters which are beyond the powers of the Portfolio Members and all cases of an important nature are submitted for the orders of the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week. Four Members, or three Members in addition to the President, form a quorum, and all questions placed before the Council are decided by a majority of votes, a casting vote being reserved to the President. Except in cases of an urgent nature, when the President may dispense with this procedure, and in ordinary vernacular cases all papers are circulated among the members of Council

before they are actually brought up in the Council; and all questions of a financial nature are in the first instance referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion. Similarly all matters of a Judicial or legislative nature are referred to the Judicial Department before being put up to Council. The Judicial Department invites the opinion of the Chief Justice, and, if necessary, of the Legislative Committee, before recording an opinion.

After the Council have passed final orders on a case, the Member-in-Charge is responsible for seeing that they are carried out correctly and without unnecessary delay All notifications, proceedings or other matters to be made known to the general public are published in the State Gazette, which is issued fortnightly in English, Urdu and Hindi.

47. There was no change during the year under report in the constitution of the consultative Committee of Sardars, whose function is to advise the Council of State in such matters relating to the rights and privileges of the Sardars as are referred to them by the Council. The personnel of the Committee at the end of the year was as follows —

(*i*) Thakur Sangram Singhji of Diggi.
(*ii*) Rao Pratap Singhji of Manoharpur.
(*iii*) Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol.
(*vi*) Thakur Bahadur Singhji Ranawat of Karansar

48. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendations, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing law of the State as it considers necessery, having due regard to local customs, usages and conditions; and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to it by the Durbar. The following was the personnel of the Legislative Committee at the end of the year under report —

President.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Meek, C.M.G., I A., President, Council of State

Members.—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Ashfaq Hasan Khanji, Member for Public Works, Trade, and Excise, Council of State.

Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu, Military Member, Council of State.
Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpai, Chief Justice, Chief Court.
Munshi Kanwarlal Bapna, B A, LL.B., Public Prosecutor.
Seth Rajmal Golecha

A statement of the work done by the Committee during the year 1928-29, will be found in Appendix V.

49. The necessity of revising the Provisional Schedule of Powers Delegated to Members of Council and Heads of Departments in March, 1926, had been felt for some time, and in February, 1929, the preparation of a revised edition of the Schedule of Powers was taken up and suggestions were invited from Members and Departmental Heads. It is hoped that a revised Schedule will be issued very shortly.

50. Khan Sahib Mehrwanji M. Khambatta continued to hold the post of Registrar of the Council Secretariat and his work on the last year's Administration Report and the Jaipur Directory is worthy of commendation.

51. The new scheme for the working of the Secretariat, introduced in February, 1927, continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The work of arranging and classifying the old records is making steady progress.

Chapter III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

Revenue Divisions.

52. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Member of the Council of State. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tahsils in charge of Tahsildars. Nizamats and Tahsils in the two divisions are noted below:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Nizamats.	Tahsils.
Dausa	Dausa.
	Baswa.
	Sikrai.
	Lalsot.
Hindaun	Hindaun.
	Walghat.
	Ghonsla.
	Toda Bhim.
	Mahwa.
Gangapur	Gangapur.
	Wazirpur.
	Bamanwas.
	Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur.
	Khandar.
	Baunli.
	Malarna-Dungar.
Kot Kasim	*(No Tahsil.)*

WESTERN DIVISION.

Nizamats.	Tahsils.
Jaipur	Sawai Jaipur.
	Chaksu.
Amber	Amber.
	Jamwa-Ramgarh.
Sambhar	Sambhar.
	Danta-Ramgarh.
	Moazamabad.
Shekhawati	Shekhawati.
Torawati	Torawati.
	Bairath.
Malpura	Malpura.
	Toda Raisingh.
	Newai.

Personnel.

53. *Pandit* Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B., and Munshi Fida Ali Khan, continued to be Dewans of the Eastern and Western Divisions, respectively. One Nazim, one Naib-Dewan and one Tahsildar were retired and one Tahsildar was dismissed from service. Two Nazims, who were deputed during the year to undergo a course of training at the Provincial Officers' Training School at Moradabad, returned after passing the prescribed test.

Establishment.

54. The strength of the staff as it stood at the end of the year was:—

2 Dewans.

2 Naib-Dewans.

11 Nazims.

4 Naib-Nazims.

30 Tahsildars.

35 Naib Tahsildars.

55. The total area of the State is 16,681 square miles, of which the Khalsa area is 4,501 square miles only. The total number of Khalsa villages under different forms of settlement was 2,035 as noted below:—

Farmed.		Kept under direct management.		Total
To cultivators.	To others	Cash rented.	Grain rented.	
1,315	203	127	390	2,035

56. The total area cultivated in the Khalsa portion of the State was 17,17,139 bighas as below :—

Irrigated area	Unirrigated area	Total area cultivated
Bighas	Bighas.	Bighas.
5,11,557	12,05,582	17 17,139

57. The approximate number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area were —

	In use.	Out of use	Total
Wells	25,272	8,941	34,213
Tanks	251	117	368

58. Five villages and plots of land measuring 5,557 bighas, with an annual total income of Rs. 5,075 escheated to the Durbar during the year.

59. Including recovery of arrears, realisations under the head Land Revenue aggregated Rs. 44,45,752 as compared with Rs. 52,58,957 in the preceding year The scarcity that prevailed was responsible for the decrease.

60. The demand and collections under the various heads during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year .—

	Demand		Collections.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper ...	45,31,887	45,85,612	44,03,362	38,83,527
Miscellaneous Revenue ...	7,16,124	3,81,915	6,81,792	3,29,297
Matmi	1,90,241	2,52,897	1,88,772	1,85,217
Tribute	5,48,590	5,48,015	4,79,921	4,78,016
Horse commutation, etc. ...	6,71,498	6,63,178	6,25,294	5,56,079

General Remarks.

61. From the agricultural point of view the year was bad. Owing to scanty rainfall, the Kharif crop of 1928 was extremely poor. Heavy showers were received in October, 1928, and the Rabi prospects appeared hopeful. Unfortunately, however, there was severe frost on the last day of January and the first two days of February, 1929, which severely damaged the standing crops in almost all parts of the State. The measures adopted to relieve the consequent distress are described in paragraph 9 of this Report.

Important Succession Cases.

62. Details of these are given in the sub-joined table :—

Name of Thikana in which succession took place.	Name of deceased Jagirdar.	Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.	Relationship of successor to the deceased.	Estimated income of Jagir.
				Rs.
Garh Himmat Singh.	Thakur Kalyan Singh.	Moti Singh ...	Adopted son ...	17,465
Dhabhaiji ..	Ram Gopal ...	Sheo Narain .	Adopted son ...	12,164
Sheopur ...	Rao Devi Singh.	Bahadur Singh	Son ...	12,477
Mendwas ..	Thakur Prithi Singh.	Ishri Singh ...	Son ..	18,515

Agriculture.

63. An Agricultural Demonstration Farm was started during the year with the object of demonstrating to the agriculturist the advantages of improved methods of cultivation and of helping him in improving the breed of cattle. The Farm, the area of which is about 568 bighas, is located on a site near the Basi Railway Station, at a distance of about 16 miles from the city of Jaipur, on the Jaipur-Agra Road. Mr. K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., has been appointed Agricultural Officer and placed in charge of the Farm. Under an arrangement made with the Institute of Plant Industry at Indore, under which the State makes an annual contribution to the Institute, its Director, Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E., M.A., visits Jaipur periodically to supervise the work of the Agricultural Officer. A qualified Cattle Inspector has also been attached to the Farm.

64. The work done during the year chiefly consisted of clearing the site of trees and levelling the ground. The sinking of a tube-well was started, and plans and estimates for the construction of sheds, offices and store-rooms were sanctioned before the close of the year. The total expenditure, apart from Public Works, aggregated Rs. 15,406, while the receipts, mainly derived from the sale of trees, amounted to Rs. 1,882.

Survey and Settlement.

Traverse Survey

65. The Thedolite Traverse Survey of the State was started under the supervision of Rai Sahib Kundan Lal in October, 1923. On his demise in 1925, Mr. J. Smith, a retired Deputy Superintendent of the Survey of India, was placed in charge of the Traverse Department.

66. The total area surveyed in the different Tahsils from the commencement of the operations in October, 1923, to the 31st August, 1929, aggregated 9,920 sq. miles. Of this area, 6,268 plot sheets on the scale of 16″ = 1 mile were supplied to the Settlement Department for Cadastral Survey. The area which remained to be surveyed at the end of the year was 322 sq. miles.

Settlement

67. Rai Sahib Pandit Saroop Narain, who held the post of Settlement Officer, resigned in November, 1928, and Pandit Jagmohan Nath Raina officiated until February, 1929, when he was relieved by Munshi Jamna Saroop, B.A., whose services have been obtained on loan from the Government of the United Provinces.

68. The progress made in the main branches of the Settlement operations upto the 31st August, 1929, is shown in the abstract below —

(a) Cadastral Survey finished in Tahsils, Kotkasim, Gangapur, Bamanwas, Wazirpur, Nadoti, Hindaun, Walghat, Mahwa, Toda Bhim, Ghonsla, Lalsot, Baswa, Sikrai, Dausa, Chaksu, Sawai Jaipur, Amber, Jamwa Ramgarh and Danta Ramgarh.

(b) Tahsils Attested ... . Kotkasim, Gangapur, Bamanwas, Wazirpur, Nadoti, Hindaun, Walghat, Mahwa, Toda Bhim, Ghonsla, Lalsot, Baswa, Sikrai, Dausa, Chaksu and Sawai Jaipur.

(c) Fairing of records finished in Tahsils, Kotkasim, Chaksu and Lalsot.

69. Upto the end of the year under report, new patwari circles were formed in Nizamat Kotkasim and Tahsils Gangapur, Wazirpur, Nadoti, Bamanwas, Hindaun, Ghonsla, Walghat, Toda Bhim, Mahwa, Chaksu and Lalsot and trained Patwaris and Kanungos were appointed in Nizamat Kotkasim and Tahsils Gangapur, Wazirpur, Nadoti, Bamanwas. Chaksu and Lalsot. It was decided to levy Patwari Cess at the rate of 7 pies per rupee of land revenue in the Tahsils of Chaksu, Lalsot, Nadoti, Wazirpur, Bamanwas, Gangapur and Nizamat Kotkasim.

70. The total number of boundary disputes settled by the Settlement Department upto the 31st August, 1929, was 1,107, of which 263 were settled during the year.

Sambhar Shamlat.

71. The affairs of the Shamlat, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars, are managed by a body known as the Shamlat Board consisting of one member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Munshi Piare Lal Kashiwal, B.A., continued to represent the Jaipur Durbar. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh, M.A., LL.B., who represented the Jodhpur Durbar, was replaced by Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, M A.

72. Under the new scheme introduced in 1925 the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the Shamlat are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur services every three years. During the year under report the Controlling and Police Officers were from Jaipur and the Executive Officer from Jodhpur.

73. Owing to the scarcity which prevailed during the year, the collection of a portion of revenue was suspended and the execution of civil decrees against cultivators was postponed. Since the introduction of the new scheme, improvement is noticeable in every branch of the Judicial Administration. The Shamlat court buildings were completed and the Executive Officer's court and other Shamlat offices, which were located in the Jaipur State School building, were transferred to the new buildings.

74. The financial working of the year is compared below with that of the preceding year —

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs
Opening balance	8,927	8,586
Income	43,027	41,705
Total ...	51,954	50,291
Expenditure	35,368	35,893
Balance available	16,586	14,398
Remitted to the two Durbars in equal proportion ...	8,000	6,000
Closing balance	8,586	8,398

Grass Farm.

75. Jamadar Amir Ali continued to hold charge of the Farm, the total area under the control of which was the same as in the preceding year, namely 36,000 bighas.

76. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1928, the yield of grass in the area was poor and 79,100 maunds of grass had to be purchased at high rates. Of the quantity purchased, 36,788 maunds were bought locally and 42,312 maunds were imported from outside the State. The quantity of hay collected from the Farm area was 42,106 maunds. Including the balance of 13,218 maunds in hand at the beginning of the year, the total stock received in the Farm depôt aggregated 1,34,424 maunds, out of which issues to the extent of 1,12,032 maunds were made to the Military units and other departments of the State; the balance in hand at the end of the year after accounting for wastage (7,560 maunds) amounted to 14,832 maunds. In addition, 12,716 maunds of green grass was cut on the Farm area and supplied to State departments.

77. The income of the Farm was Rs. 1,65,026 and the expenditure Rs. 1,68,425.

78. The rate at which the Farm supplied loose hay was one maund per rupee as compared with the market rate of 27 seers per rupee. Baled hay was supplied at the rate of Re. 1-12-0 per maund.

Forests.

Superintendent, Forests. 79. Thakur Shivnath Singh Chanpawat held the appointment of Superintendent of Forests throughout the year.

Area 80. The total area under Forest conservation at the close of the year was 322 sq. miles.

Forest Offences 81. Offences against forest rules numbered 305 as against 312 in the preceding year. Of these, 292 were compounded, the amount of compensation realised being Rs. 1,012 as compared with 291 and Rs. 1,294 in the year 1927-28. The majority of the offences related to unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce.

82. The number of cattle impounded for illicit grazing was 872 against 1,570 in the preceding year, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound fees being Rs. 338 and Rs. 598, respectively.

Grazing. 83. The number of cattle admitted for grazing was 1,09,012 against 97,017 in the preceding year; the amount of grazing fees realised was Rs. 29,390 and Rs. 26,752, respectively.

Financial Results. 84. The gross revenue increased from Rs. 56,678 in 1927-28 to Rs. 65,761 during the year. This is the highest figure that has yet been reached. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 33,872 to Rs. 36,567. The increase is chiefly due to the revision of pay of the staff and the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions. The net revenue exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 6,388.

General Remarks 85. 13·4 sq. miles of forests were surveyed and boundary pillars were put up covering a line of about 79 miles. Six new Forests Chowkis were built. No fires occurred in the forest area, but much damage was caused by locusts and frost, the latter destroying new seedlings of teak and babool plants. Owing to the scarcity of fodder consequent on the deficient rainfall, forest areas in the Khandar and Sawai Madhopur ranges were thrown open for free grazing to the cattle of the surrounding villages. One thousand two hundred and forty-eight heads of cattle were benefited by the concession. The working of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

Court of Wards.

Superintendent, Court of Wards. 86. The Office of Superintendent, Court of Wards, was held by Munshi Durga Prashad, M.A., throughout the year.

Number of Estates under Management 87. The number of estates under management was 122 at the beginning of the year. Eleven more were brought under the court's supervision and 13 were released, leaving 120 under superintendence at the close of the year.

88. The income and expenditure of the estates during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :— Income and Expenditure.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	2,29,237	1,59,837
Income	15,58,531	18,06,474
Total receipts	17,87,768	19,66,311
Expenditure	16,13,370	17,57,291
Closing balance	*1,74,398	× 2,09,020

* Exclusive of 82 Gold Mohars and 15 Guineas.

× Exclusive of 34 Gold Mohars and 15 Guineas.

89. The percentage of collection to current demand fell *from 95·27 in 1927-28 to* 92 3 during the year, the decrease being due to the prevalence of scarcity The percentage of the cost of management to gross income rose from 9·5 to 9 9.

90. Including *claims aggregating* Rs. *6,17,062, which were under enquiry,* the total liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 18,56,524 at the end of the year as detailed below :— Liabilities.

	Rs.
Total liabilities	19,73,876
Amount struck off	23,462
Balance	19,50,414.
Payments made towards debts	93,890
Outstanding at the end of the year	18,56,524

91. Further investments of Rs. 89,533 made during the year raised the total investments to Rs. 6,97,335 at the end thereof. The investments consist of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,67,000 and fixed deposits of Rs. 1,30,335. Investments

92. There were 52 wards of school going age, of whom 10 were studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, one at the Daly College, Indore, 18 in schools in the Jaipur State, and one each in schools at Sitapur (U. P.), Kekri (Ajmer), and Mainpuri (U. P), respectively; the remainder attended Primary Schools or received private tuition at their homes. Education

Khetri Thikana

93. Mr. G. A. Carroll continued to be Superintendent of the Thikana under the direct control of the Revenue Member. On the 1st May, 1929, he went on leave for 6 months and 20 days when Babu Raghubar Dayal, B A., LL.B, Judicial Officer of the Thikana, officiated in his place.

94. The Raja Sahib, who was then in his 10th year, proceeded with Mr. Carroll to England for *expert medical advice. His health has much improved as the result of* the treatment received. He returned to India in November, 1929.

95. The income and expenditure of the Thikana amounted to Rs. 10,08,990 and Rs. 8,85,246 respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,23,744, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 11,13,415, Rs. 9,32,511 and Rs. 1,80,904 respectively. Owing to the adverse agricultural conditions, which prevailed during the year, remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 20,513 and suspensions of revenue amounting to Rs. 20,434 were sanctioned, while taqavi loans aggregating Rs. 51,082 were advanced. A sum of Rs. 12,954 was also spent on special public works sanctioned to provide work for local labour and to cope with the severe scarcity of water in the town of Khetri and the surrounding areas. The expenditure incurred on ordinary public works was Rs. 82,504 as against Rs. 1,15,003 in 1927-28.

96. At the end of the year under report the cash balance in Thikana treasuries and banks stood at Rs. 4,48,986 apart from investments amounting to Rs. 17,25,226 in Government paper and other securities.

Purejat.

97. The Durbar own a number of isolated properties outside the limits of the Jaipur State. Those are known as Purejat. They consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., and are situated at Allahabad, Benares, Ellichpur (C. P.), Aurangabad (Deccan), Barhanpur (C. P.), Delhi, Ajodhia, Pachokar (U. P.), Uttar-kashi (in Tehri State) and Hardwar (U. P.). The affairs of the Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the direct control of the Revenue Member of Council.

98. The income of the Purejat rose from Rs. 23,974 in 1927-28 to Rs. 27,273 during the year while the expenditure, apart from Public Works, decreased from Rs. 10,357 to Rs. 10,285.

99. Special repairs to the Man Mahal building at Benares were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 40,000 through the agency of the State P. W. Department.

Chapter IV.

JUDICIAL.

100. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is now guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, capital and life sentences are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State. **Judicial System.**

101. The different classes of Civil and Criminal Courts, their number and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the sub-joined table :— **Classes of Courts.**

Civil Courts.

Class of court.	No.	Powers.
(1) Chief Court ...	1	*Original extraordinary.*—Any case transferred to its file *Appellate.*—(*i*) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by the District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction. (*ii*) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extraordinary appellate jurisdiction. *Revisional.*—Against the orders of all the subordinate courts, subject to the provisions of Section 416, Civil Procedure Code.
(2) District Judges' Court ...	1	*Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.*— *Original Ordinary.*—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000. *Appellate.*—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	7	*Original Ordinary.*—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000. *Original Extraordinary.*—Suits valued up to Rs. 10,000. *Appellate Extraordinary.*—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kotkasim ...	1	*Original.*—All suits valued upto Rs. [illegible]

Class of court.	No.	Powers.
(5) Munsifs' Courts ...	... 13	*Original Ordinary.*—All suits valued upto Rs. 500. *Original Extraordinary.*—Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(6) Tahsildars' Courts ...	.. 20	*Original.*—Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

Criminal Courts.

Class of court.	No.	Powers.
(1) Chief Court ...	... 1	*Original Extraordinary.*—Any case transferred to its file. *Appellate.*—(*i*) Appeals against acquittals by— (*a*) Sessions Judges, (*b*) Assistant Sessions Judges and (*c*) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Durbar. (*ii*) Appeals against convictions by— (*a*) Sessions Judges, (*b*) Assistant Sessions Judges, in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and (*c*) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code, subject, in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code. (*iii*) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, which are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure. *Revisional.*—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Sessions Judges' Courts	... 2	*Principal Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.* *Original Ordinary.*—All cases exclusively cognizable by the Court of Session. *Appellate.*—(*i*) Appeals against convictions by— (*a*) Assistant Sessions Judges, if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and (*b*) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code. subject in both the cases to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code.

Class of Court.	No.	Powers.
		(*ii*) Appeals against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant. (*iii*) Appeals against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure. *Revisional.*—Against the orders of all the subordinate courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts	4	*Original* —All cases declared to be exclusively cognizable by such Courts.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts ... (Nazims and Faujdar, Jaipur City.)	12	*Original.*—All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (*vide* Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. *iv*) *Appellate* —Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class. *Revisional* — Against the orders of all subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrates of the 2nd Class .. (Naib-Faujdar, Jaipur City)	1	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (*vide* Section 21, Schedule II, Cl *ii* and Schedule III, Cl. *ii*)
(6) Magistrates of the 3rd Class .. Tehsildars .. 20, Honorary Magistrate ... 1	21	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (*vide* Section 21, Schedule II, Cl *i* and Schedule III, Cl *iii*)

Chief Court

102. Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai held the post of Chief Justice throughout the year.

103. Rai Bahadur M. Nanag Ram Jauhar, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, died on the 19th November, 1928 *By his death the State lost a capable Judicial Officer and* an honest and devoted servant. In appreciation of the deceased's good services the Durbar were pleased to sanction the grant of allowances for the maintenance of his widow and only son. The vacancy caused by his death was filled by the promotion of Syed Iftikhar Husain, a Judge of the District and Sessions Court

104. The Chief Justice stood in urgent need of relief from case work in order to enable him to devote more time to administrative work and the post of a fourth Puisne Judge was created in consequence. Rai Bahadur M. Shankar Dayal, M.A., LL.B., Judge, District and Sessions Court, was appointed to the new post.

District and Sessions Court.

105. The two vacancies which occurred in the District and Sessions Court were for the first time filled by local judicial officers promoted from the ranks of Subordinate Judges.

Subordinate Courts

106. The posts of additional Munsifs for the Jaipur-Amber and Torawati Nizamats, which were created last year, were continued and one more appointment of this grade was sanctioned for Dausa owing to pressure of work.

Civil Cases *Vide* **Appendices VII and VIII.**

107. Civil institutions show a considerable decline, partly due to unfavourable agricultural conditions and partly to the fact that a large number of suits were instituted during the preceding year to save them from being time barred under the new law of

Limitation. It is, however, a satisfactory feature that the pending file was greatly reduced in the course of the year's working.

Vide Appendix IX.

108. The fall in execution cases is attributable to the suspension of execution of decrees throughout the State on account of the prevailing scarcity.

Vide Appendix X.

109. There has been a rise in the number of appeals. The increase is ascribed to a higher percentage of decisions in original suits.

Criminal Cases *Vide* Appendices XII and XIII.

110. Criminal work increased during the year, a factor which, apart from agricultural conditions, may be largely ascribed to greater activity on the part of the Police.

Legislation

111. A Police Act was added to the laws of the State. The enactments in force at the end of the year are enumerated in Appendix XVII.

General Remarks.

112. The scale of pay of the subordinate judiciary was revised and it is hoped that this will stimulate efficiency in which direction marked progress has already been made.

Registration.

113. As compared with the figures of the preceding year, the number of documents increased by 185 and the total net receipts by Rs. 458. The increases are small and do not call for special notice. Details are given in the sub-joined table:—

		1927-28.	1928-29.
Number of documents registered ...		1,557	1,742
Registration fee	Rs.	3,019	2,952
Stamp duty	"	34,477	33,857
Copying fees	"	53	1,150
Talbana, etc.	"	268	344
Total receipts ...	"	37,817	38,303
Expenditure	"	2,762	2,790
Net receipts	"	35,055	35,513

Extradition.

114. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also.

115. Since 1873 extradition agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules.

These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. It has, therefore, been proposed to various States that revised agreements on modern lines should be drawn up, and such agreements have so far been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh and Kotah. Negotiations for the conclusion of similar agreements with the Bharatpur, Bhopal, Dholpur, Indore, Jhalawar, Patiala and Tonk Durbars are in progress.

116. Agreement for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State army have been entered into with the Dhangdhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla and Sirmur

Durbars and negotiations for a similar agreement with the Dhar Durbar are being conducted.

117. During the year under report extradition was asked for by the Durbar in thirty-one cases and was granted in twenty-nine. The Durbar granted extradition in 75 cases out of 101 requisitions received. The details are given in Appendix XVIII.

Panchayat Courts.

118. The Courts of Vakils at Jaipur and Jodhpur were abolished on the 1st January, 1928, and representatives of the Jaipur Durbar now sit in the remaining two Courts, namely, the Upper Court at Mount Abu and the Lower Court at Deoli.

119. Of the eight cases instituted on behalf of the Jaipur Durbar in the Upper Court, two were decided against, and five in favour of, the Durbar, while one was transferred to the Court at Deoli. Six cases came before the Lower Court at Deoli, of which three were decreed in favour of the Durbar, one was dismissed and two were pending at the end of the year.

Chapter V.

PROTECTION.

Military.

General Remarks.

120. The Military Forces are controlled by the Council of State through the Member-in-Charge Military Department.

121. The regular units attached to the Indian State Forces are :—

(1) The Jaipur Lancers.
(2) The Jaipur Infantry.
(3) The Jaipur Transport Corps.

The irregular units and kindred institutions being :—

(4) Tilangan Infantry.
(5) Artillery.
(6) Risala Butaiti.
(7) Risala Shutar Sowaran.
(8) Nagas.
(9) Risala Kalan.
(10) Bakshi Khana Jagir.
(11) Bakshi Khana Qilejat.
(12) Mina Baragaon.
(13) Magazine.
(14) State Band.

Of the foregoing, the first seven are divided into two separate charges, each under a Corps Commander as below :—

Units under the Corps Commander, Cavalry and Artillery (Lt.-Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota) :—

(1) The Jaipur Lancers.
(2) Risala Butaiti.
(3) Risala Shutar Sowaran.
(4) Artillery.

Units under the Corps Commander, Infantry and Transport (Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora) :—

(1) The Jaipur Infantry.
(2) The Jaipur Transport Corps.
(3) Tilangan Infantry.

The remaining seven are under the direct orders of the Military Member of the Council.

Expenditure.

122. The total expenditure during 1927-28 and 1928-29 is detailed in the table below :—

Names of units, etc.	Expenditure. In 1927-28.	Expenditure. In 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) The Jaipur Lancers	3,73,076	4,57,204
(2) The Jaipur Infantry	2,59,399	2,35,432
(3) The Jaipur Transport Corps	4,05,883	4,48,736
(4) Tilangan Infantry	73,805	69,435
(5) Artillery	26,245	27,733
(6) Risal[illegible]	43,605	52,545
(7) Risa[illegible]owaran	11,953	12,517
(8) Nag[illegible]	2,61,475	2,59,060
(9) Risal[illegible] ...	16,480	16,941
(10) [illegible]ksl[illegible]	[illegible]	10,477
(11) Baksh[illegible]	[illegible]	1,00,220
(12) Mina B[illegible]	[illegible]	655
(13) Magazi[illegible] ...	[illegible]	21,352
(14) State B[illegible] ..	[illegible]	17,376
		17,29,683

123. Lt.-Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota continued to command this unit. Its strength, which was 334 officers and men during 1927-28 was raised to 525 during the year under report. The number of horses purchased was 112. Jaipur Lancers *Vide* Appendix XIX.

124. Steady progress was made during the year in the work of training the large number of recruits and remounts contained in the unit. In the cold weather the Regiment went out to Chaksu where they remained in camp for a period of six weeks. Three officers were deputed to military units and institutions in British India to undergo training in different courses of instruction. One troop was detailed to assist the civil authorities at the Jain fair at Mozammabad. The Regiment was inspected during the year by the Military Advisor-in Chief, and was also visited by the Technical Advisor for Signalling, and the Technical Advisor for Musketry.

125. The Infantry was commanded by Major Bhim Singh Thapa, M.C., I.O.M., throughout the year. Its strength on the 31st August, 1929, was 10 State officers, 16 Indian officers, 6 cadets and 535 non-commissioned officers and men. A number of officers and men qualified themselves in various technical courses 1st Jaipur Infantry *Vide* Appendix XX.

126. Captain Kanwar Amar Singh commanded the Corps throughout the year. The strength on the 31st August, 1929, stood at 3 State officers, 13 Indian officers and 566 non-commissioned officers and men, with 300 transport carts and 857 animals. Jaipur Transport Corps *Vide* Appendix XXI

127. The Transport Corps was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North West Frontier in 1895—98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War from 1914—19, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

128. This unit is armed with Snidar Rifles and Muzzle-loading guns It is used for sentry duties and Lawazma purposes. Its strength was 543 officers and men as compared with 577 during the preceding year. Tilangan Infantry.

129. This unit has 41 muzzle-loading guns drawn by bullocks, used for saluting purposes. The strength was 207 officers and men on the 31st August, 1929, as compared with 196 on the 31st August, 1928 Artillery.

130. The strength of the Risala was 101 officers and men as compared with 126 during the preceding year. It is armed with lances and muzzle-loading carbines. Risala Butaiti

131. The strength of this unit was the same as in the preceding year, namely 85 officers and men. The camel sowars are used on the occasion of State Processions and perform other miscellaneous duties. Risala Shutar Sawaran

132. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a great religious preceptor who flourished in the 17th century, and whose followers are called Dadu Panthis Nagas form a quasi-religious military order. They fought in many battles side by side with the Jaipur troops and rendered meritorious services to the Durbar and the British Government on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. They do not now perform any military duties but work as process servers and messengers at Tahsils and Nizamats. They profess to be celibates but have the privilege of adoption which is made from various castes Their present number in the service of the State is 5,375 men. Nagas

133. The strength of the unit was 145 officers and men during the year. This Risala is a dismounted body of men and military in name only. It is recruited solely from Rajputs. The men perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as Lawazma on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle-loading guns of local manufacture. Risala Kalan.

134. Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse-sowars for the service of the Raj. The department which controls these sowars is called Bakshi Khana Jagir, the officer in its charge being known as Bakshi Jagir. The obligation to furnish sowars has been recently commuted into cash Bakshi Khana Jagir

payment. Of the total number of 5,600 horses, 404 remained uncommuted on the 31st August, 1928, as below :—

Recognised as Khasa horses and not commuted	...		...	218
Not recognised as Khasa horses	...	...	...	6
Remaining to be dealt with	...	...	...	180
		Total	...	404

Of these 404 horses, 78 were commuted in the course of the year, leaving 326 uncommuted on the 31st August, 1929.

Bakshi Khana Qilejat.

135. There are 30 forts on the borders of the State, varying from small buildings with mud walls to massive structures such as the fort of Khandhar and the historic strong hold of Ranthambhor. These forts have been garrisoned partly by State forces and partly by retainers of Jagirdars. In lieu of pay for service rendered, Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detach ments are defrayed. The Jagirdars maintain their own representatives at the forts, who are now known as Qiledars. The department which controls the establishments is called Bakshi Khana Qilejat.

These forts are now of no military use but are maintained for reasons of sentiment. It was, however, decided to reduce expenditure on them by fixing a suitable garrison for each. In pursuance of this policy the strength of the State garrisons which was 2,026 officers and men, involving expenditure of over three lakhs a year, has been gradually reduced during the Minority Administration and stood at 932 during the year under report, the expenditure falling to Rs. 1,00,220.

Bera Mina Baragaon.

136. The Bera consists of Minas of twelve villages and its present strength is 16 Jamadars and 480 men. They hold land in these villages on service tenure. The ancestors of the present holders were originally given the villages on condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees multiplied and the land was divided and re-divided, each share-holder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers was the same as in the preceding year, namely 1,709. These men perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in the several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the State treasury at Jaipur and at the forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambagarh and other palaces. They are now attached to the Bakshi Khana Qilejat under the orders of the Bakshi Qilejat.

Magazine.

137. This is the State arsenal wherein guns and munitions are stored for issue to the different military units of the State.

State Band.

138. The Band has been in existence since 1856. Mr. L. C. Bocker, the Band Master, has held the appointment since 1911.

Police.

Personnel

139. Mr. F. C. Coventry held the appointment of Inspector-General of Police until the 6th December, 1928, when he was succeeded by Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, C.I.E., M.V.O., a Deputy Inspector-General in the Punjab Police, whose services were obtained on loan.

140. Byas Magan Raj, Deputy Inspector-General, a lent official from the Police of the Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive appointment in British service on the 1st May, 1929, and his place was taken by Lala Gopal Das, a Deputy Superintendent in the Punjab Police.

141. The services of Inspectors Khan Sahib Nazirul Haq and Rana Hari Pal were also borrowed from the Punjab Government for employment as Instructional Superintendents in the State Police.

Strength *Vide* Appendix XXII.

142. Consequent on the establishment of 10 new out-posts in the Sawai Madhopur Nizamat to replace chowkies of the Qilejat department, the strength of the department

was increased from 2,295 officers and men in 1927-28 to 2,355 during the year under report. The details are sub-joined :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Inspector-General	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1
Superintendents	10	10
Personal Assistant to I. G. P.	1	1
Inspectors	17	17
Sub-Inspectors	82	82
Office Clerks	38	38
Head Constables	237	247
Constables	1,648	1,696
Chaukidars	241	244
Menial Staff	19	18
Total . .	2,295	2,355

143. Owing to the increase in strength and expansion of the department the cost rose from Rs. 6,73,560 to Rs. 6,97,320. Cost

144. Departmental punishments awarded during the year and the year preceding it are compared below — Discipline

		1927-28.	1928-29.
Dismissed.	Officers	..	1
	Men	55	47
Degraded.	Officers	3	3
	Men	12	20
Fined.	Officers	37	21
	Men	102	78

145. Three hundred and eighty officers and men were given monetary rewards, and 110 commendation certificates were granted, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 214 and 18 respectively.

146. The number of resignations rose from 29 to 93, the increase being chiefly due to the enforcement of stricter discipline.

147. The number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police was 3,766 as compared with 2,906 in 1927-28. Serious offences reported during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:— Crime *Vide* Appendix XXIII

Crime.	No. of cases.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
Murder	43	45
Dacoity	34	24
Robbery	35	92
Burglary	716	932
Cattle theft	443	485
Theft	1,449	2,053

The increase in crime was due partly to the scarcity which prevailed during the year but mainly to more accurate registration of cases.

148. The value of property reported to have been stolen during the year was estimated at Rs. 3,25,627, out of which property worth Rs. 1,00,579 or 31 per cent. was recovered, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 3,20,758, Rs. 71,499 and 22 per cent.

Convictions.

149. The following table compares the percentage of convictions in true cognizable cases :—

	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to be tried.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
1926-27	18	48	36
1927-28	18	45	31
1928-29	17	46	32

The low percentage of convictions is due to the paucity of good investigating officers and the want of competent and experienced prosecuting staff. Steps are being taken to remove these defects.

Criminal Intelligence Department.

150. The department was re-organised and strengthened and placed under a Superintendent, who works under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General. The members of the staff, which consist of one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, seven Head Constables and nine Constables are being trained in their respective duties. During the year under report the Department investigated 17 important cases and on many occasions met with notable success.

Criminal Tribes.

151. The classes treated as criminal tribes are Chowkidar-Minas, Baories, Sansis and Kanjars. Their number on the Police registers at the end of the year was 11,604 as below :—

Chowkidar-Minas	11,234
Baories	102
Sansis	218
Kanjars	50

Of the above, 166 Minas and 17 Baories were absent during the year. Through the efforts of the Deputy Inspector-General, 89 absentee Minas of Torawati surrendered themselves unconditionally in August, 1929. Of these 89, 13 were wanted for dacoities, 10 for robberies, 6 for murders, 8 for escape from lawful custody and 20 in theft cases.

Finger Prints.

152. One hundred and eighty-eight search-slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu, of which 96 were traced, as compared with 120 slips sent and 58 traced during the preceding year. The total number of slips sent to the Bureau for record was 735.

Police Training School.

153. A Police Training School was started in the Reserve Lines at Jaipur to impart training to officers and men of the force. Text books for instruction were compiled, printed and distributed. The school has been a success. The officers and men who have gone through prescribed courses have been greatly benefited by the training. Officers and men are called in from districts by turns to receive training for 3 months, during which they learn not only law and procedure but drill, rifle exercises, musketry and firing. At the end of the course, examinations are held under the immediate supervision of the Inspector-General and certificates issued to successful candidates. A firing range has also been provided in the Headquarters Police Lines. All Officers and men stationed at Headquarters and those undergoing training at the Training School are made to go through a course of musketry.

Police Dispensary.

154. A small dispensary with six beds was opened in the Police Lines at Jaipur where all minor ailments of the members of the force at Headquarters are treated by

an Assistant Surgeon. A class for giving instruction in First Aid to the injured has also been started.

155. In several directions a distinct advance has been achieved during the year. The Criminal Intelligence Department shows marked improvement, traffic control has made conspicuous progress, regular Service Rolls have been introduced and a Police Act has been brought into force. The new Police Lines at Jaipur constitute an extremely valuable asset: a reserve force which should be able to deal effectively with emergencies will now be available and the Police are in possession of an admirable training ground which should soon leave its mark on all Thanas and Out-posts in the State. The construction of suitable buildings in the outlying districts is steadily proceeding, and it is hoped that before many years the Police will be given due facilities, which have hitherto been lacking, in the matter of accommodation. Improved control over Criminal Tribes has been given special attention during the year. A Criminal Tribes Enactment is shortly to be brought into force, attempts are being made to provide land on which Chowkidar Minas can settle down to an honest means of livelihood, and the question of establishing schools for their children is being investigated. General Remarks

The Central Jail, Jaipur

156. Rai Sahib Munshi Raj Narain continued to hold the appointment of Superintendent of the Jail. Superintendent, Jail

157 There were 758 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year. Two thousand and seventeen were newly admitted and 1,954 were discharged, leaving 821 at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 744, 1,521, 1,507 and 758, respectively. Population in the Jail *Vide* Appendix XXIV

The maximum population on any one day was 826 in 1928-29 as against 802 in 1927-28.

158. The daily average classification of prisoners is compared below with that of the preceding year —

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Convicts	664·46	632·47
Under-trial prisoners	74·03	80·50
Civil prisoners	0·89	0·84
Total of all classes	739·38	713·81

159. The total number of life convicts at the end of the year was 146 including 10 admitted during the year. Capital punishment is not inflicted in the State, hence the large number of life convicts. Life Convicts.

160. There was a general improvement in the conduct of the prisoners. In spite of the increase in the Jail population, offences against Jail Rules decreased from 628 in 1927-28 to 589 during the year. Discipline.

161. No escapes took place during the year as against five in 1927-28. Escapes

162. The number released on the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib was 71 as against 67 in the preceding year. Releases on Ceremonial Occasions.

163. The general health of the prisoners was good. The number of admissions to the hospital, and the number of deaths decreased from 71 and 11 to 51 and 7, respectively. Health

164. There was no change in the scale of diet. The prisoners are given three meals a day: the first is of parched gram given before going to work in the morning and the other two consist of Chapatis, Dal and vegetables. Diet.

Juvenile Offenders.

165. Convicts below the age of 16 are classed as juvenile offenders. There were 42 new admissions, the number remaining in the Jail at the end of the year being 18. The school started in August, 1928, for the benefit of youthful offenders upto the age of 23 continued to work satisfactorily.

Factory.

166. The net profits from Jail manufactures fell from Rs. 20,312 to Rs. 17,261. The decrease of Rs. 3,051 is due to the employment of a larger number of prisoners in the Jail Press owing to increase in work. Carpets, durries, moonj-mats, dosooti and rezi cloth are the principal articles manufactured in the factory, which had the honour of supplying durries for the new Viceregal Lodge at Delhi during the year.

Outstandings due to the Jail.

167. The outstanding arrears amounted to Rs. 12,027 on the 31st August, 1929 as compared with Rs. 13,294 on the corresponding date in the preceding year.

Expenditure Vide Appendix XXV.

168. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 99,786 in 1927-28 to Rs. 96,939 in 1928-29 while the average cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 134-15-3 to Rs. 135-12-10. The lower daily average population accounts for the decrease in the total expenditure and the higher rates of foodstuffs for the increase in the average cost per head.

Staff

169. The strength of the staff was the same as in the preceding year, namely two officers, four subordinate officers, 12 office establishments and 200 warders and menials. Their costs decreased from Rs. 45,970 to Rs. 45,763.

General Remarks.

170. The use of a Tell-Tale-Clock was introduced in March, 1929. The clock provides an effective means for recording the rounds made by the head warders and thus assists materially in the exercise of supervision by head warders over watchmen on duty.

171. The draft of a Prisons Act was under consideration at the end of the year. The Act will, among other things, enable the Jail authorities to deal promptly with offences committed by the prisoners and the staff and better discipline will be enforced.

Lunatic Asylum.

172. The Asylum, which is located in the Dharmshala outside the Chandpole Gate, continued to remain in charge of the Superintendent of the Central Jail.

173. The number of lunatics dealt with during the year is compared below with that in the preceding year:—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
At the beginning of the year	62	61
Admitted	28	38
Total ...	90	99
Discharged	15	17
Died	14	15
At the end of the year	61	67

174. Feeding charges rose from Rs. 3,191 in 1927-28 to Rs. 3,290 in 1928-29.

The Jaipur Municipality.

Boundaries, area and population.

175. The boundaries of the Municipality, as defined in 1926, remained unchanged. The area comprised within its jurisdiction was the same as in the preceding year, namely about six square miles. The population of the area according to the census of 1921 was 1,20,207 persons.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Prices of Food Grains

188. The prices of food-grains prevailing in Jaipur city are detailed in Appendix XXVIII. Owing to scarcity, prices ruled high during the year, the average rates of staple food-grains, wheat and barley, being 6 seers 12 chataks and 8 seers 12 chataks as compared with 8 seers 10 chataks and 11 seers 8 chataks, respectively, in 1927-28.

Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory.

189. Owing to the depressed condition of the cotton market due to heavy stocks in Bombay and the mill strikes in that city, the cotton undertakings of the State did not show their normal profits. The figures for the year are compared below with those of the preceding year.

		Gross Receipts	Gross Expenditure.	Net receipts; (depreciation charges not taken into account.)
		Rs	Rs	Rs
Jaipur Cotton Press	1927-28	76,450	37,817	38,633
	1928-29	21,702	15,370	6,332
Mandawar Cotton Press.	1927-28	28,632	15,271	13,361
	1928-29	8,242	7,771	1,471
Jaipur Ginning Factory.	1927-28	71,541	29,912	41 629
	1928-29	32,543	18,110	14,433

Mines.

190. Dr. W. Chowdhry, Ph.D., F.G.S, an experienced Geologist, was selecte to take charge of the Mining Department of the State. The chief object of th appointment is to carry out a geological survey of Jaipur territory

191. Dr. Chowdhry spent his first field season on investigations connected wit steatite (soap-stone), mica and lead deposits Excellent results were obtained from steatite, and a lease was given to a company, which exports the mineral to America for the manufacture of "Lava" for gas-burner tips, electrical insulators and many other purposes. This new industry is likely to expand considerably. At present it provides work for a thousand local labourers Prospecting in the Malpura Nizamat showed the presence of mica of medium and inferior quality in workable quantities. The report of the State Geologist on the find of lead at Chauth-ka Badwara is still awaited.

Deposits of the following minerals were also roughly prospected —

(1) Beryl.

(2) Kaolin, Feldspar and Quartz.

(3) Copper.

(4) Ilmenite and Haematite.

(5) Garnet.

(6) Rayanwala Marble.

192. The mineral wealth of the State is believed to be far from insignificant and, now that more attention is being paid to it, there is every hope that material developments will take place.

Customs.

193. Mr. B G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B Sc., LL.B, was appointed Superintendent of the Customs Department in place of Munshi Mali Lal, B.A., who reverted to his substantive post of Nazim under the Revenue Department. Superintendent Customs

Income *Vide* Appendix XXIX.

194. The income fell from Rs. 16,88,431 in 1927-28 to Rs. 13,31,560 during the year showing a decrease of Rs. 3,56,871. Larger variations are noted below:—

	Rs.
Ghee	+21,175
Til Seeds	+17,212
Cotton ginned	—1,40,040
Fine Cloth	—21,908
Zeera	—72,968
Cattle	—16,067
Grain	—1,02,709

The increase under Ghee is due to larger exports on account of favourable market while that under Til seeds is mainly attributable to larger imports for local consumption. The fall under Cotton is due to decreased exports owing to the general depression in the cotton trade. The low purchasing power of the people consequent on the scarcity accounts for the decrease under Fine Cloth. Unfavourable market conditions were responsible for the decrease under Zeera. On account of scarcity the levy of export duty on Cattle taken out of the State territory for grazing purposes was suspended and the embargo placed on the export of food grains in the preceding year was continued : hence the decrease under Cattle and Grain.

Expenditure.

195. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,49,715 against Rs. 1,30,761 in the preceding year.

Out-Posts.

196. The number of outposts was 298 at the beginning of the year. Eleven outposts were abolished and three were newly created, leaving the number at 290 on the 31st August, 1929.

Excise.

Superintendent, Excise.

197. Munshi Muhammad Ashfaq, B.A., continued to hold charge of the appointment of Excise Superintendent during the year.

Sources of Revenue.

198. The Excise revenue of the State is derived from duty on, and license fees for the sale of, country liquor, foreign spirits, opium, and hemp drugs (Bhang, Ganja and Charas.)

Receipts and Expenditure.

199. The receipts and expenditure during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Receipts.	1927-28. Rs.	1928 29. Rs.
Country liquor :—		
Still-head duty	1,12,099	97,459
Surcharge license fee	1,55,122	1,55,281
	2,67,221	2,52,740
Foreign liquor :— License fee	1,598	792
Opium :—		
Import duty	1,71,951	1,73,019
Surcharge license fee	54,936	58,045
	2,26,887	2,31,064
Hemp drugs :—		
Import duty	14,897	24,066
Sale of right of retail vend	33,321	38,794
	48,218	62,860
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.	32,661	22,155
Total receipts ..	5,76,585	5,69,611

Expenditure	1927-28.	1928-29
	Rs.	Rs.
Staff	37,542	40,648
Rewards	2,940	4,057
Travelling Allowance	8,125	10,004
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms, etc.	4,098	3,768
Total expenditure	52,705	58,477
Surplus .	5,23,880	5,11,134

Receipts under Opium and Hemp drugs show an appreciable increase. The decrease under Foreign liquor is ascribed to the fact that license fees due for the year under report were paid in advance during the preceding year. The fall under country liquor is *attributed largely to smuggling.*

200. The incidence of consumption and taxation per head of population is shown below :— **Incidence of Consumption and Taxation**

	Incidence of consumption.		Incidence of Taxation	
	1927-28.	1928 29.	1927-28	1928 29
Country liquor .	·019 L.P Gallon	015 L·P Gallon	1.3 annas	1 3 annas
Opium ...	4·6 mashas	4 8 mashas	1.5 annas	1 5 annas.
Charas .	46 „	1 5 „	3 9 pies	5 1 pies.
Ganja .	04 ..	·04 .		
Bhang	2·5 ..	1 9 „		

201. Liquor is manufactured from gur, shira and mahua by a contractor under the pot still system in a central distillery, the building belonging to the State, and the contractor making his own arrangements for the appliances required for distillation The contractor supplies liquor for issue to licensed retail vendors at contracted rates, the State realising still-head duty and shop license fee, both of which are levied at prescribed rates fixed per gallon on issues made. The existing contract for the exclusive privilege of supply is for a period of five years from the 1st September, 1925. **Country Liquor.**

202. In furtherance of the policy of encouraging temperance and restricting consumption, the strength of liquor vended to the public was reduced, by 5 degrees, from 10 over proof, 10 under proof and 30 under proof to 5 over proof, 15 under proof and 35 under proof respectively ; no proportionate reduction was made in the rates of still head duty and the rate of the surcharge license fee was raised

203. The rates at which liquor was obtained from the contractor were :—

Strength.	Rates of supply per gallon Rs. a. p.
5 Over proof—gur	2 8 0
Ditto —shira	2 4 3
Ditto —mahua	2 2 3
15 Under proof—gur	2 0 3
Ditto —shira	1 13 3
Ditto —mahua	1 11 9
35 Under proof—gur	1 8 9
Ditto —shira	1 6 6
Ditto —mahua	1 5 0

204. The still-head duty was realised by the State at the following rates:—

	In Urban areas. Rs. a. p.	In Rural areas. Rs. a. p.	
5 Over proof ...	3 5 0	2 7 9	per gallon.
15 Under proof ...	2 11 3	2 0 6	" "
35 Under proof ...	2 1 9	1 9 3	" "

The Urban area comprises the city of Jaipur and the tract within a radius of five miles.

205. The retail vendor has to pay, in addition to the still-head duty, a fee for the right of retail vend at shops. This is known as the surcharge license fee and was levied at the following rates both in the urban and rural areas:—

	Rs. a. p.	
5 Over proof...	3 8 9	per gallon.
15 Under proof	2 14 9	" "
35 Under proof	2 4 3	" "

206. The prices fixed by the State for retail sale by licensed shop-keepers were:—

	For Urban area. Rs. a. p.	For Rural area. Rs. a. p.	
5 Over proof—gur	1 14 0	Not issued	per bottle.
15 Under proof—gur	1 9 0	1 7 0	"
Ditto —shira	1 8 3	1 6 6	"
Ditto —mahua... ...	1 8 0	1 6 0	"
35 Under proof—gur	1 3 6	1 2 0	"
Ditto —shira	1 3 0	1 1 0	"
Ditto —mahua... ...	1 2 3	1 1 3	"

207. The consumption fell by 9,661 gallons (London proof) from 44,563 gallons in 1927-28 to 34,902 in 1928-29. The number of shops also decreased from 396 to 392 as below:—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
In Urban area	13	13
In Rural area	383	379
	396	392

208. The outlying Nizamat of Kotkasim, which adjoins the British district of Gurgaon, continued to remain under the outstill system, whereby the right of manufacture and sale is farmed to one contractor. The Tahsils of Khandhar and Toda Rai Singh were also brought under the same system during 1927-28. The adoption of this measure was necessitated by the unwillingness of the neighbouring States on the borders of these Tahsils to co-operate in the matter of unification of selling rates. On account of smuggling from adjoining States and elsewhere the surcharge license fee system was abolished in the Tahsils of Jamwa-Ramgarh, Torawati, Sambhar and Malpura and in its stead the system of fixing the license fee by auction was introduced, no fixed rate of sale being laid down for shopkeepers.

Foreign Liquor.

209. Foreign spirits are sold in Jaipur City only and the number of licenses for such retail sale was the same as in the preceding year, namely six.

210. There is now no poppy cultivation in the State. The right of supplying opium required for issue to retail vendors was farmed to a contractor for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1928. The rates of supply were as follows:—

Rupees 17 per seer of biscuit opium.

Rupees 14 per seer of ball opium.

211. Import duty and surcharge license fees were realised at the following rates:—

	Import duty. Rs.	Surcharge license fee. Rs.
Per seer of biscuit opium ..	15	8
Per seer of ball opium	15	11

212. The price at which licensed vendors were permitted to sell the drug was fixed by the State at Rs. 45 per seer.

213. The number of shops increased from 232 in 1927-28 to 248 in 1928-29, and the consumption from 282 maunds 24 seers to 297 maunds 4 seers.

214. The contract for the supply of hemp drugs has been given for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1927, the rates of supply being.— Hemp Drugs

	Rs	a.	p	
Charas .	67	0	0	per seer.
Ganja	2	12	0	„ „
Bhang ...	10	0	0	per maund

215. The right of retail vend was, during the preceding year, sold for each Nizamat separately. In the year under report the right was auctioned for each Tahsil, with the result that realisations *from sales increased from Rs 32,325 to Rs 38,794*

216. The rates of import duty were —

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Charas	12	0	0	per seer
Ganja	7	8	0	„ „
Bhang .	7	0	0	per maund

217. The number of shops increased from 158 in 1927-28 to 189 in 1928-29, the consumption being :—

	1927-28 Mds	srs.	chs.	1928-29. Mds.	srs	chs.
Charas	28	10	14	45	15	6
Ganja .. .	2	11	5	2	19	13
Bhang	151	3	12	116	1	0

218. The total number of excise offences detected fell from 486 in 1927-28 to 345 in 1928-29, as detailed below.— Excise Offences

	1927-28.	1928-29
Illicit sale . . .	36	15
Illicit possession .	119	124
Illicit distillation	54	54
Possession in excess of the prescribed quantity	3	0
Illicit cultivation ..	60	7
Breaches of conditions of license	116	111
Selling cheaper than the prescribed rates	32	25
Other offences . .	66	9
Total	486	345

219. The amount distributed in rewards for good work to the staff aggregated Rs 4,057 as against Rs. 2,940 in the preceding year.

220. Salt revenue amounted to Rs. 9,17,019 in 1928-29 against Rs. 9,68,857 in 1927-28 as detailed below — Salt.

	1927-28. Rs	1928-29 Rs.
(1) Amount of money received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	2,75,000	2,75,000
(2) Amount of money received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	4,13,309	4,13,309
(3) Amount of money received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	2,66,584	2,13,741
(4) Amount of duty realised through the Customs Department under the Saltpetre (Khara) Rules .	13,864	14,848
(5) Amount of money realised from the contract for "Khara"	100	121
Total ...	9,68,857	9,17,019

Stamps.

221. Court-fee and Revenue stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Member of Council and the work connected with their custody and sale devolves on the Treasury.

222. The sale proceeds of Court-fee stamps fell from Rs. 4,96,217 in 1927-28 to Rs. 3,17,869 during the year. The institution of a larger number of suits during the preceding year to save them from being time barred under the new law of limitation chiefly accounts for the decrease.

223. The sale proceeds of Revenue stamps rose from Rs. 22,510 to Rs. 35,812.

Postal Department.

224. The Raj Postal Department continued to work within the limits of the State. The lack of facilities for communicating with places outside the State territory is felt in the districts not served by the Imperial Postal system, but it has not been thought advisable to replace the Raj by Imperial Post Offices during the Minority Administration.

225. The Raj Offices are located at the headquarters of Nizamats and Tahsils and in important Thikanas and villages. Their number was the same as in the preceding year, namely 115. Postal work in the mofussil is entrusted to Khabar Nawises (news-writers) of the Khabar Department. A system of Raj service stamps was introduced with effect from the 15th November, 1928, and postage at the prescribed rates is now levied on official letters and articles which were formerly carried free. The income and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 42,092 and Rs. 38,965, respectively, during the year.

226. The number of Imperial Post Offices in the State increased from 63 in 1927-28 to 65 in 1928-29.

Chapter VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

227. Mr. S. H. Bigsby continued to work as Superintending Engineer of the State until the middle of March, 1929, when he proceeded on leave and Mr B. J. Ryan, O.B.E., M C., Executive Engineer, officiated in his place Superintending Engineer.

228. The expenditure of the Department of Public Works and of the several other departments which are under the control of the Superintending Engineer rose from Rs. 24,74,971 in 1927-28 to Rs 37,47,451 during the year under report This expenditure is abstracted in the sub-joined table — Expenditure.

Heads	1927-28	1928-29.
	Rs	Rs
Direction .. .		72,887
Buildings and Roads	*14,75,276	26,41,481
Irrigation	1,86,240	2,80,311
Imarat Works ..	3,62,626	1,87,846
Cotton Press, Jaipur	37,817	22,416
Cotton Press, Mandawar .	15,271	15,349
Ginning Factory, Jaipur .. .	29,912	23,890
Gas Works, Jaipur	44,359	53,597
Mines and Quarries .	10,687	31,220
State Saloons .	6,937	5,815
Electric Installation at Jaipur	2,78,322	2,66,843
Jaipur Railway . ..	7,355	10,445
Other Raj and Departmental Works ..	17,583	17,788
Contributions and other Budget Works . .	2,586	1,17,563
Grand Total .	24,74,971	37,47,451

* Includes "Direction"

The increase is chiefly due to larger amounts having been spent on Buildings, Roads and Irrigation, the work done under which heads is described in the following paragraphs

229. Works of importance, which were in progress or were completed during the year, are mentioned below Buildings.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

(1) State Officers' quarters in the barracks of the Infantry Lines were completed.

(2) Two more barracks were built in the Infantry Lines, thus providing accommodation for the full strength of the regiment.

(3) Four double storied barracks in the lines of the Transport Corps were completed, as also two more quarters for Indian State Officers.

(4) The work of constructing buildings for the new Zenana Hospital outside the Chandpole gate was started early in the year, by the end of which the main block was up to the level of the first floor.

(5) A swimming bath in the Rambagh for the use of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib was nearly completed.

(6) Extensive alterations to the Durbar hall in the Rambagh were undertaken and the work of enlarging the adjacent banqueting room was also taken in hand.

(7) A bungalow was constructed for the Principal of the School of Arts and estimates prepared for houses for three more Indian officials holding superior appointments.

(8) A modern sanitary installation in the Jaipur Hotel was completed. It consists of bath rooms, a drainage system with a septic tank and hot and cold water installations in bath rooms. A new dining hall with a big verandah was also built.

IN THE DISTRICT.

(9) *Malpura.*—The construction of a new building for the Nizamat was taken in hand. The building will replace the existing premises which do not provide sufficient accommodation. A new police thana with Sub-Inspector's quarters, barracks for constables and office building was practically completed.

(10) *Dudu.*—A new thana for the police was completed.

(11) *Toda Rai Singh.*—New buildings for the school and the dispensary were constructed and an Inspection Rest House was built for touring officers.

(12) *Panwar.*—A new building for the primary school was started and almost completed.

(13) *Hindaun.*—Quarters for the Tahsildar were built.

(14) *Dausa.*—New buildings for the Tahsil and the school were completed.

(15) *Bandikui.*—A new building for the school was completed and a customs outpost built.

(16) *Toda Bhim.*—The work of constructing buildings for the police thana and the Raj Post Office was started.

(17) *Nadoti.*—New buildings for the Tahsil were nearly completed.

(18) *Mahwa.*—Quarters for the Naib-Tahsildar were nearly completed.

(19) *Nim-ka Thana.*—The work of making extensive additions and alterations to the existing court rooms and quarters for the subordinates at an estimated cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees was taken in hand.

(20) *Khatu.*—A new building for the police thana was nearly completed.

Buildings of Archæological Interest.

230. The usual repairs to the Amber Palace were carried out. The main hall of the Man Mahal at Benares was found to be in a dangerous condition and extensive repairs to the building had to be undertaken. The work, which is estimated to cost about half a lakh of rupees, was in progress during the year. Repairs were executed to several Baoris and temples of historical interest at Toda Raisingh in the Malpura Nizamat.

Roads *Vide* Appendix XXX.

231. *Within Municipal limits of Jaipur city.*—A new road was constructed to the Hindu Cremation Ground outside the Ghat gate and another was built through the Gangapol gate below the Laxman Doongri hill, on which the water reservoirs are to be situated, to join the Bund Darwaza road.

The road leading from the Railway Station to Sanganer gate needed resurfacing and the opportunity was taken to paint it with bitumen. That portion of this road, which passes through important bazars outside the Ajmer gate, was widened.

The greater part of the road leading from the Residency to the Rambagh was also painted with bitumen.

232. *In the district.*—The Torawati road, which was completed as far as Achrol during the preceding year, was further extended upto the Sabi river during the year. Materials for its further extension as far as Paota were collected.

A branch road to Bairath was under consideration and a survey was completed for extending the road from Paota to Nimka-Thana as a famine work, should it ever be necessary to provide work for famine labour in this area

The construction of the Lalsot-Sawai Madhopur road was sanctioned and work was started. About four miles of the road were consolidated, and materials collected for about five more miles, during the year.

The construction of the Toda Bhim road was also sanctioned and the earth work completed.

A number of surveys for new roads to join Sambhar and Toda Raisingh to the existing system of roads in the State were carried out

Traffic on the Malpura road is very heavy and considerably in excess of what was anticipated when the road was constructed. It was, therefore, found necessary to give this road an additional coat of metal and about half of the road was so strengthened during the year.

A link road was built to connect Bassi Railway station with the Jaipur-Agra road. The work was undertaken to provide labour for villages affected by scarcity during the year.

A much needed crossing over the Banganga river on the Mandawar-Mahwa road was built.

The Tonk road has a very good surface but on account of heavy motor traffic thereon it requires to be strengthened, as its crust in some places has become very thin. A stretch of six miles was accordingly resurfaced with hard kankar replacing soft local kankar which gave a bad surface during the monsoon There are still many miles of the road which need similar treatment and the work will be taken in hand as funds permit.

Fair weather roads from Jaipur to Ramgarh and from Dausa to the soap-stone mine at Dagota were greatly improved and the sandy portions thereof metalled

233. Rainfall during the year was very unsatisfactory. Rains started very late. The only considerable fall was received in July, 1928. Water was greatly in demand during the prolonged break which followed. A further set back was caused by sharp frost in the last week of January, 1929. Large areas came to the verge of famine, which necessitated the opening of a few famine test works as a tentative measure. Conditions, however, improved subsequently and further works were rendered unnecessary, **Irrigation.**

234. Revenue realised from Irrigation fell from Rs. 5,08,930 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,17,410 during the year under Report The decrease is partly due to shortage of water and partly to the effects of frost

235. Supervision over the amount of water supplied to cultivators is entrusted to officers of the rank of Muhafiz. In order to improve the standard of these officials a training class for candidates and for men already in service was instituted. The class will be held once a year during the slack season when such officials can be spared from their work. It is intended that in future no candidate should be appointed as a Muhafiz unless he has undergone the course prescribed.

236. Much time and labour were devoted to the preparation of surveys and projects with a view to providing for the employment of famine labour whenever necessity might arise. Among the larger projects investigated were those at Khandar. Surwal near Sawai Madhopur and Jaggar near Hindaun.

237. Of the three sources of supply investigated, namely (1) the Dhund river at Kanota, (2) the Bandi river at Jaipur-Shekhawati Railway crossing, and (3) the Ramgarh reservoir, the last was finally approved by the Durbar on the recommendation of Rai Bahadur Diwan Amar Nath Nanda and Mr. D. A. Howell whose services were obtained **Water Supply Scheme for Jaipur City.**

on loan from the Punjab Government as Consulting Engineers to the Durbar. With the concurrence of the Government of India a total expenditure of Rs. 40,18,000 has so far been sanctioned for the project. The scheme provides for the pumping of water at the rate of twelve lakhs of gallons a day from Ramgarh to Jaipur. Water will be brought to the city by a 17" main. If at any time it is found that the supply now provided is inadequate it will be possible to lay a second 17" main along-side the main now sanctioned. Work on the project was started early in the year, by the end of which a deep well was nearly completed in the bed of the Ramgarh tank. Work was also commenced on the Filter House situated on the Laxman Doongri hill above Jaipur.

Drainage of Jaipur City.

238. The water supply scheme provides for a skeleton system of drainage in the city. Surveys were started but only reached the preliminary stage during the year. This important subject is receiving due attention.

Survey of Jaipur City.

239. The survey of the city which was completed during the preceding year has resulted in the preparation of an excellent set of maps which will be of great value to the engineering and municipal authorities.

***Electrical* Department.**

240. The demand for electric energy continued to increase and the purchase of a new generating set was found necessary in consequence. The receipts of the department and the cost of working during the year were nearly equal, being Rs. 1,57,944 and Rs. 1,57,823, respectively. The department is still in its early stages and the results of the year's working are far from unsatisfactory.

Gas Works.

241. The use of gas as an illuminant having been superseded by electric power, preparations were made to close the gas works completely.

Railways.

242. The Jaipur State Railway, which is worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company under an agreement, extends to a length of 180 miles, covering a distance of 107 miles from Jaipur to Jhunjhunu and of 73 miles from Sanganer to Sawai Madhopur. The working of the Railway during the year gave a return of Rs. 4,88,319 on a total capital investment of Rs. 77,06,749 or a dividend of 6·34%, which may be regarded as satisfactory. The Durbar have also contributed Rs. 85 lakhs towards the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. The State investments in Railway undertakings have on the whole proved very remunerative. No decision was reached during the year on the question of extending the State Railway beyond Jhunjhunu.

Chapter VIII.

FINANCE.

243 The revenue and expenditure of the State during the year are compared with those of the preceding year in Appendices XXXI and XXXII. An Abstract is given below.— Revenue and Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	Difference.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	1,42,25,731	1,19,03,993	−23,21,738
Debt heads ...	9,90,407	18,15,631	+8,25,224
Transfers from Reserve Treasury...	..	90,993	+90,993
Total ...	1,52,16,138	1,38,10,617	−14,05,521

Decreases under the following sub-heads chiefly account for the fall in receipts under the Revenue heads —

	CAUSES OF DECREASE
(1) Land Revenue	Poor agricultural conditions prevailing during the year, involving large suspensions and remissions of revenue
(2) Customs	Bad agricultural conditions and general depression of the market.
(3) Stamps	The receipts during the preceding year were unusually high, as the period of Limitation allowed for certain classes of Civil Suits was about to be restricted.
(4) Salt	The actuals of 1927-28 included Royalty for two years 1926-27 and 1927-28.
(5) P. W. D.	Receipts from sales of shops and houses under the Imarat Department were larger in the preceding year while the income from Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory was considerably lower during the year under report.
(6) Bakshikhana Jagir	Smaller realisation of Tafawat and Naqdi Rasan (commutation of horses in cash) on account of bad agricultural conditions.
(7) Miscellaneous	The preceding year included larger receipts on account of Batta on exchange of Jharshahi; also the receipts on account of Neota and fines, etc., were less during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE

	1927-28.	1928-29.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	1,00,03,812	1,18,76,517	+18,72,705
Debt heads	9,62,118	25,98,508	+16,36,390
Capital budget, P. W. D. (Electric and New Water Works scheme) ...	1,37,299	2,49,022	+1,11,723
Investments	48,12,950	7,88,081	−40,24,869
Total ...	1,59,16,179	1,55,12,128	−4,04,051

The sub-heads, which largely contributed to the increase under the Revenue heads were :—

INCREASE MAINLY DUE TO :—

(1) Palace .. .. Special expenditure during the year on account of H. H. Sri Maharaniji Sahiba's trip to Simla, pilgrimage expenses of H. H. Shri Maji Tanwarji Sahiba and expenses in connection with the birth of Shri Baiji Lal Sahiba.

(2) Military ... ... Raising of a new Squadron for the Jaipur Lancers and extra grants under feeding on account of high rates of grass and grain.

(3) P. W. D. ... ... Increased activities of the Public Works Department.

(4) Miscellaneous ... ... Loss incurred in connection with the sale of food grains to the public at cheaper rates, grant of famine compensation allowance, arrear payments on account of Telephone guarantee, expenditure in connection with the Viceregal visit and larger payments under Parwarish and State gifts.

Cash Balances.

244. The cash balances at the beginning of the year and at its close are noted below:—

	In Reserve Treasury.	In Sadar Treasury.	With the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1928.	1,59,80,224*	38,00,266*	7,62,887†	2,05,43,377
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1929.	1,58,61,625*	31,82,790*	70,102†	1,91,14,517

*Equivalent in Jharshahi. †Kaldar.

Investments.

245. The total investments of the State on the 1st September, 1928, aggregated Rs. 4,31,00,000 as under :—

	Rs.
Government Securities of the face value of	3,11,00,000
Fixed deposits	5,00,000
Shares in the Nagda-Muttra Railway	85,00,000
Loan to the Bikaner Durbar	30,00,000
Total ...	4,31,00,000

Securities of the face value of Rs. 31,00,000 were purchased, while a loan amounting to Rs. 13,88,850 was made to the Bharatpur Durbar. The increase in investments was, however, partly counter-balanced by the repayment in full of the Bikaner loan. The total investments on the 31st August, 1929, aggregated Rs. 4,45,88,850 as under :—

	Rs.
Securities of the face value of	3,37,00,000
Fixed deposits	10,00,000
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Durbar	13,88,850
Total ...	4,45,88,850

The cost price of securities of the face value of Rs. 3,37,00,000 was Rs. 2,75,20,078 and their market value on the 31st August, 1929, Rs. 2,58,91,500, showing depreciation in value by Rs. 16,28,578.

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL.

The Jaipur Meteorological Observatory.

252. The Observatory, which was established in 1881, ranks as a first class observatory. Observations are taken daily at eight, ten and sixteen hours, those taken at 8 A.M. being daily telegraphed to the Director-General of Observatories at Poona. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,706 as against Rs. 2,331 in 1927-28. The temperature and rainfall recorded at the Observatory are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean temperature.	Average rainfall.
1927-28 ...	113·5	42·1	77·7	23·81
1928-29 ...	111·7	29·6	77·0	29·82

253. Simple meteorological observations such as the velocity, force and direction of the wind, and the amount of rainfall, are taken also at various district dispensaries and other principal stations in the State.

Vaccination.

254. The strength of the department was the same as in the preceding year, namely 42 vaccinators and two inspectors who work under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. Vaccination is done with the lymph obtained from the Government Lymph Depôt, Lahore.

255. The total number of vaccinations performed was 65,958 and of re-vaccinations 681, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 56,530 and six respectively. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox, the vaccination season was prolonged and the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations increased during the year.

256. The engagement of 70 vaccination Chaprasis, the improvement in the pay of the staff and the prolongation of the vaccination season account for the rise in the expenditure of the Department from Rs. 13,606 to Rs. 20,347.

Vital Statistics.

257. The number of births and deaths reported was 24,327 and 16,186 as against 26,076 and 18,088, respectively, in 1927-28. The figures can not, however, be regarded as accurate as there is no law making the registration of vital statistics compulsory.

Medical Relief.

Chief Medical Officer.

258. Rai Bahadur Doctor Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B., continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State.

Expenditure.

259. The Department continued to expand, its total expenditure having risen from Rs. 2,14,920 in 1927-28 to Rs. 2,29,762 in 1928-29.

Medical Institutions.

260. New dispensaries opened at Newai, Toda Rai Singh, Khandar and Kot-Kasim raised the number of medical institutions from 37 to 41. Of these 10 are in the city of Jaipur and 31 in the districts, the latter number including eight maintained by Jagirdars.

The amount of medical relief afforded at, and the expenditure incurred on, these institutions which are detailed in Appendix XXXIII are abstracted in the sub-joined table :—

Year.	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated	Total number of major and minor operations performed	Expenditure.
				Rs.
1927-28 ..	3,19,538	7,085	19,170	2,12,196
1928-29 ..	3,51,710	7,390	19,700	1,89,493

Larger sums spent on Buildings during the preceding year accounts for the decrease in expenditure during the year under report

261. This institution, located at the capital, is the principal hospital of the State and is under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer. It contains a modern and exceptionally well lighted operating theatre, extensive wards for medical, surgical and eye cases and isolation wards for infectious diseases In point of strength of medical staff and of equipment with up to-date instruments and appliances it is perhaps second to none in Rajputana It contains 170 beds for males and 50 for females. For patients of better classes, there are the Curzon-Wyllie Ward and the Lady Hardinge Ward, which provide suitable exclusive accommodation on payment of rent. The number of cases treated in the hospital and the expenditure incurred thereon by the Durbar are indicated below — Mayo Hospital

Year.	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated	Number of operations performed.	Expenditure.
				Rs
1927-28 ..	55,391	5,219	5,000	81,080
1928 29 ..	59,872	5,395	4,226	81,302

262. The need of establishing a separate Zenana Hospital equipped on modern lines has for several years been engaging the attention of the Durbar. A site for this institution has now been selected just outside the Chandpol gate, and building operations are rapidly progressing. The hospital has been designed to provide accommodation for 54 beds in public wards and 12 in private wards It will be provided with good operating theatres, an X'ray installation, an out-patients' department and an administrative block. There will also be quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, nurses and menial staff The lady doctor will be housed in a separate bungalow, a site for which has been chosen. Zenana Hospital, Jaipur

263. This institution was started by the citizens of Jaipur about five years ago with the object of reviving the Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is maintained by donations and subscriptions from the public and is also assisted by the State, from which it received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 during the year. Dhanvantri Aushadhalaya, Jaipur

264. *Bubonic plague.*—Jaipur City was free from the disease which was, however, reported from five villages in the districts, the total number of seizures and deaths being 43 and 35 respectively. Epidemics

Cholera broke out in 16 towns and villages including the City of Jaipur. There were 165 cases of which 83 proved fatal. Drinking-water wells in the infected areas were disinfected and cholera pills were distributed.

Small-pox also prevailed in Jaipur City and 15 towns and villages. There were 1,101 cases and 658 deaths.

Malaria prevailed in a mild form. A free distribution of quinine was made, as usual through the Revenue and Police subordinates.

265. Ninety-seven persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli at the expense of the State as against 118 in 1927-28. Persons sent to the Pasteur Institute.

Chapter X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Personnel.

266. Lala Panna Lal Mathur, M.A., Principal of the Maharaja's College, officiated as Director of Public Instruction, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st September, to the 6th November, 1928. On the latter date the post of Director was abolished and in its place a new post with the designation of Special Education Officer was created. Mr. Kailas Prasad Kichlu, M.A., a retired officer of the Indian Educational Service was appointed to the newly created post on the 7th November, 1928. All branches of Education including the Maharaja's College, the School of Arts, and Girls' Schools were placed under his control. A new post of Lady Superintendent of Girls' Schools in the State and Principal of the Girls' Normal School was created. Miss M. Sircar, B.A., C.T., was selected for this appointment. She took over charge of her duties in September, 1928. Mr. H. Roy Chowdhry having resigned from the post of Principal, School of Arts, Mr. Kushal Kumar Mukerji was appointed to succeed him and assumed charge of his office in July, 1929.

Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

267. A Board of High School and Intermediate Education was for the first time established for Rajputana, Central India, and Gwalior, and all the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges in the Jaipur State, which were recognised by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces, were transferred to the control of the newly constituted Board in July, 1929. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is the Controlling Authority of the Board. Mr. K. P. Kichlu, Special Education Officer, Jaipur State, was appointed by the Controlling Authority to be the first Chairman of the Board for a period of three years.

Total Expenditure on Education. *Vide* Appendix XXXIV.

268. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 71,279 from Rs. 3,55,424 in 1927-28 to Rs. 4,26,703 in 1928-29 as shown below :—

	Contributed by the State.	Contributed by Thikanas.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28 ...	2,79,954	75,470	3,55,424
1928-29 ...	3,29,912	96,791	4,26,703

Private persons also contributed towards educational expenditure but accurate figures of their contributions are not available.

Total number of Institutions. *Vide* Appendix XXXV.

269. The total number of educational institutions and of scholars in such institutions fell from 800 and 38,415, respectively, during the preceding year to 771 and 36,878 during the year under report. From the sub-joined table it will be observed that the fall is due to the decrease in indigenous schools (Chatshalas and Maktabs). These schools are under the control of Joshis and Maulvis who open and close them at their will and it is, therefore, very difficult to arrive at accurate statistics concerning them.

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
State institutions ...	134	11,040	164	11,753
Private institutions ...	272	16,398	326	17,835
Chatshalas and Maktabs ...	394	10,977	281	7,290
Total ...	800	38,415	771	36,878

270. The number of State institutions increased by 30 and the number of scholars therein by 713. The table below gives particulars of the different classes of these institutions :— State Institutions

	1927-28		1928-29	
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars	No. of institutions	No. of scholars.
Maharaja's College ...	1	418	1	457
Sanskrit College ..	1	402	1	386
Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	6	1,556	5	1,515
Secondary Vernacular Schools	26	3,287	26	3,104
Secondary School for Girls ...	1	245	1	247
Primary Schools for Boys ...	85	4,611	115	5,529
Primary Schools for Girls ...	5	238	6	236
Night Schools	7	115	7	92
Technical Schools ..	2	168	2	187
Total ..	134	11,040	164	11,753

271 The following statement compares the strength of private institutions and scholars in 1927-28 and 1928-29 :— Private Institutions

	1927-28.		1928-29	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars
A. Colleges ..		..	1	21
B. Sanskrit Colleges ...	5	365	5	305
C. Schools :—				
A. V. Secondary ..	23	4,797	23	5,197
Vernacular Secondary .	43	1,170	60	1,424
Primary Schools for boys	165	8,239	202	9,037
Secondary Schools for girls.	4	479	4	495
Primary Schools for girls	29	1,218	29	1,226
Techincal Schools for boys	3	130	2	130
Total ...	272	16,398	326	17,835

272. Statistics regarding these institutions are noted in the table below :— Indigenous Schools.

	1927-28		1928-29	
	Institutions.	Scholars	Institutions.	Scholars
Advanced	178	6,279	133	3,962
Elementary	216	4,698	148	3,328
Total .	394	10,977	281	7,290

273. *Calculated at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population of* the State, the number of boys of school-going age is estimated at 1,86,411 and the number of girls at 1,64,409 giving a total of 3,50,820. The number of boys and girls actually *receiving instruction in 1928-29* was, respectively, 34,674 and 2,204 as against 36,235 and 2,180 in 1927-28. Thus 18·61 per cent. of boys of school-going age and 1·34 per cent. of girls of school-going age were under instruction in 1928-29, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 19·43 and 1·32, respectively. Scholars

Scholars according to Religion.

274. The table below shows the distribution of pupils according to religion:—

	Number of pupils of school-going age.	Number of pupils in 1927-28.	Number of pupils in 1928-29.
Hindus	3,19,279	31,893	30,187
Mohammadans	26,928	4,339	4,682
Others	4,613	2,183	2,009
Total ...	3,50,820	38,415	36,878

Proportion of Scholars according to kind of Education.

275. Of the total number of scholars, 20·38 per cent. received English education and 0·86 per cent. technical education as against 17·57 per cent. and 0·45 per cent. respectively, in 1927-28. The remainder received either Vernacular or classical education.

State Expenditure per Scholar.

276. The direct annual expenditure on education on each pupil in the various kinds of educational institutions maintained by the State was as follows:—

	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Maharaja's College	153	9	8	155	13	8
Sanskrit College	55	11	9	62	11	3
High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools ...	31	6	8	33	7	4
Girls' schools	23	6	3	37	8	1
District schools	8	6	9	8	12	11
Average cost per scholar	21	0	7	22	5	11

The figure for the preceding year as given in the last report included expenditure on staff only. Revised figures now given for that year and the figures for 1928-29 include all expenditure except expenditure on buildings, this being the principle on which direct expenditure on education is usually calculated.

Maharaja's College.

277. The results of the degree and Intermediate Examinations of the Maharaja's College, which is affiliated to the Agra University, were satisfactory. The details are given below:—

	No. of students sent up.	No. of passes.	Percentage.
M.A. (Previous)	12	10	83·3
M.A. (Final)	1	1	100
B.A.	64	44	68·4
B.Sc.	9	7	78
Intermediate	88	51	58

278. The number on the College rolls was 457, of whom 204 were in the Degree classes and 253 in the Intermediate classes, as against 418, 189 and 229, respectively, during the preceding year. The total expenditure of the College rose from Rs 64,208 in 1927-28 to Rs. 71,226 in 1928-29.

279. The following table shows the number of scholars on the rolls of the College and its expenditure during 1927-28 and 1928-29:— Maharaja's Sanskrit College.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Enrolment	402	386
Expenditure ... ... Rs.	22,405	24,223

280. The post of an additional teacher of Ayurveda, which was sanctioned in the first instance for one year in 1927-28, was made permanent during the year under report. Models and Apparatus for the Ayurvedic department were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and a sum of Rs. 75 a month was provided for practical work in connection with the preparation of medicines in the Ayurvedic department. The scholarship awarded to a student of the College in 1927-28 to work as a research scholar at the Sanskrit College, Benares, was extended for one year.

281. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education granted recognition to this College in July, 1929. Birla Intermediate College, Pilani

282. Sri Madhava Middle School at Sikar was raised to the standard of a High School under its new name of Sri Kalyan High School. The total number of High Schools rose in consequence from eight to nine. They are:— High Schools.

Name of School.	State or Private
(1) The Maharaja's High School, Jaipur . ..	State.
(2) The Maharaja's Chandpol High School, Jaipur .	,,
(3) The Jai Singh High School, Khetri	Thikana.
(4) The Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner	,,
(5) The Sri Kalyan High School, Sikar	,,
(6) The U. F C. Mission High School, Jaipur ..	Private.
(7) The Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur .	,,
(8) The Chirawa High School, Chirawa .. .	,,
(9) The Birla High School, Pilani	,,

283. The Nobles' School was moved from its quarters in the Maharaja's High School to the temple of Ramchandraji near Chandpol gate. Its enrolment increased from 55 in 1927-28 to 66 in 1928-29. Nobles' School.

284. The total number of students in both branches of this institution, namely, Fine Arts and Crafts, was 145 as against 130 in 1927-20. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 18,460 in the preceding year to Rs 16,915 during the year under Report. School of Arts

285. The number and classes of these schools and the number of scholars on their rolls were:— State Girls' Schools.

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
Secondary School ...	1	245	1	247
Primary Schools ...	5	238	6	236

286. The total expenditure on Girls' education amounted to Rs. 18,115 in 1928-29 as against Rs. 11,299 in the preceding year. One new State Primary School was opened at Sawai Ramgarh. The scholars as classified according to religion were as follows :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Hindus	455	459
Mohammadans	9	6
Others	19	18
Total ...	483	483

Training of Teachers

287. The two graduate Assistant Masters who were sent to Benares in 1927-28 to be trained for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching returned after completing the course. Five more graduate Assistant Masters were deputed to Benares to qualify for the same degree and two under-graduate Assistant Masters were sent to Ajmer to obtain Certified Teacher's Certificate.

Vernacular Normal School.

288. The number of pupils in the institution increased from 36 in 1927-28 to 42 in 1928-29 and the expenditure from Rs. 15,179 to Rs. 15,458. Of the 12 students sent up for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination at Allahabad, four were successful. Seventeen candidates appeared for the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination for the first time; of these 13 were successful.

Grants-in-Aid.

289. Expenditure on this account aggregated Rs. 19,658 as compared with Rs. 15,360 in the preceding year.

Buildings.

290. The question of the construction of new buildings for the Maharaja's College and for the Maharaja's High School was under consideration during the year under report.

Chapter XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

291. The number of horses on the 1st September, 1928, was 71 Twenty-nine were added and 19 removed during the year, leaving 81 in the stables on the 31st August, 1929. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 62,777 in 1927-28 to Rs 61,461 in 1928-29. Atish.

292. Chaubey Bisheshwar Nath, B.A., was Superintendent of the Charity Department until the 25th July, 1929, when he retired and was succeeded by Purohit Hari Narain, B.A., Mohatmim, Zenani Deorhi. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 2,91,185 as against Rs. 2,62,325 in the preceding year, as detailed below — Charity

	1927-28.	1928 29
	Rs.	Rs
Karkhana Punya . ..	63,783	67 326
Raj temples	97,511	99,673
Sadabart	28,252	31,995
Other charities	62,755	81,071
Cost of Superintendent's Office . . .	10,024	11,120
Total	2,62,325	2,91,185

293. The Mohtaj Khana (Poor House) for the old and crippled referred to in the last report could not be started as the buildings of the old Naqdi Risala in which it is to be located could not be made available by the Military authorities during the year. These buildings have since been vacated and the new institution will be opened as soon as the necessary additions and alterations are completed.

294. The Gaushala and the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu orphans at Jaipur continued to receive the usual monthly grants of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively, from the funds of the Charity Department.

295. The department is in charge of the State furniture, tents, camp equipage, etc Its expenditure decreased from Rs 29,428 in 1927-28 to Rs 26,205 in 1928-29. Farrash Khana.

296. The carpet expert Mr. A. J. D. Campbell of the Albert Museum, London, whose deputation was referred to in the last year's Report, arrived at Jaipur on the [illegible] December, 1928, and worked for about a month. He submitted an interesting report on the almost unique collection of the Persian carpets in the possession of the State, the high value of which can well be gauged by the following remarks which appear in the report '—

"At the outset, I want to stress in the most forcible terms at my command the unique "and superb value of these carpets, from the artistic, technical and commercial points-of-"view. I should imagine that in hardly any other single collection—certainly in none known "to me—can there be such a combination of magnificence and beauty, extending over "a period of two and a half centuries. The earliest date back to the time of Maharaja "Mansingh (1590—1615), and are succeeded by typical examples of the Mirza Raja's "(1622—1668) reign, coincident with the Moghul Emperors Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and "Aurangzeb, as well as by still later products of the 18th—19th century. Touching the "one question of the money value of the collection if it were offered at auction in London "or New York to-day; I estimate that it would sell for anything between a quarter

"and half-a-million pounds sterling. Almost any one of these carpets would be treasured "as a priceless possession by collectors."

Action has been taken to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Campbell for the restoration and preservation of the carpets.

Feel Khana.

297. The number of elephants remained the same as in the preceding year, namely 16. The rise in the price of fodder and grain was responsible for the increase in expenditure from Rs. 41,044 in 1927-28 to Rs. 47,362 in 1928-29.

Gardens.

298. The number of State gardens is 35, of which 11 are reserved for the exclusive use of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib. The total income fell from Rs. 11,695 in 1927-28 to Rs. 7,633 during the year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 77,889 to Rs. 81,113.

299. The RAMNIWAS GARDENS are the principal public recreation ground of Jaipur and have long been a favourite resort for the people of the city. No Flower Show could be held during the year under report owing to the severe damage done by frost. In the ZOOLOGICAL SECTION several new cages have been provided which have proved of great benefit to the health of the animals. There are, however, still many old cages to which the sun does not penetrate and these will be replaced as funds permit.

Kapardwara.

300. The Kapardwara is located in a building within the Palace premises. It is an institution peculiar to the Jaipur State and the name signifies the State Wardrobe. It consists of the following three main sections :—

(1) Jawaharkhana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the Raj.

(2) Toshakhana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.

(3) Zargarkhana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.

301. Some of the articles of Jewellery in the Jawaharkhana need repairs and under the orders of the Council of State, a Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner and Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol was appointed to supervise the work of repair. Another Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner and Munshi Ram Pratap was formed for checking and listing articles in the Toshakhana and the Zargarkhana. Recoveries made during the year reduced the outstanding arrears due to the Kapardwara from Rs. 13,37,713 on the 31st August, 1928, to Rs. 12,04,270 on the 31st August, 1929.

Khasa Baggi-khana.

302. The Department has the charge of State carriages, driving horses and a few driving camels. There were 49 carriages, 39 horses and 6 camels on the 31st August, 1929, as compared with 49, 41, and 5, respectively, on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,333 against Rs. 35,039 in 1927-28. The increase is chiefly due to the rise in the price of grain and fodder consequent on the scarcity conditions which prevailed during the year.

Mahakma Khabar.

303. This is the Intelligence Department of the State. Its employees, who are known as Khabar Navises, are posted at Nizamats, Tahsils and other important places in the State. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to the headquarters. They also serve as Raj Post Masters in the Mofussil. Their pay ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 a month, and their number was 99 on the 31st August, 1929, as compared with 100 on the 31st August, 1928.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 20,536 as against Rs. 20,457 in the preceding year.

Maharaja's Public Library.

304. The Library was founded in 1886 and is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city. It is a State institution, being financed entirely by the Durbar apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers who take books away to read at their homes. It is open to all from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The accommodation has been greatly improved by the addition of two wings to the building. Electric light and fans were provided

during the year. The usefulness of the institution is appreciated by the reading public, as is evident from the rise in their number from 30,793 in 1927-28 to 34,574 in 1928-29 An addition of 314 books made to the existing stock raised the total number of volumes to 20,101 at the end of the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,692 as compared with Rs. 5,782 during the preceding year.

Motor Garage

305. Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B, Chief Medical Officer, was relieved of the charge of the Garage in May, 1929. The Garage Master now works under the direct orders of the Public Works Member.

306 There were 34 cars and 6 lorries on the 1st September, 1928. Four new cars were purchased, five cars and two lorries were sold and one car was presented by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to the students of the Mayo College, leaving 32 cars and four lorries in the garage at the end of the year. The total expenditure, excluding the cost of vehicles purchased, aggregated Rs 60,206 as compared with Rs. 54,466 in the preceding year. The garage and its small workshop continue to be located within the premises of the City Palace The question of constructing a new fully equipped garage is under consideration.

Museum

307. The Albert museum which came into being in 1881 was moved in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ram Niwas gardens This building is one of the most notable architectural features of Jaipur. It is maintained by the State

308. The total number of persons who visited the museum was 2,15,220 as compared with 1,84,407 during the preceding year. Seventy-eight exhibits were added to the stock of 22,000 in the institution The expenditure amounted to Rs 8,579 as against Rs. 8,361 in 1927-28.

Shikarkhana

309 The expenditure increased from Rs. 28,858 in 1927-28 to Rs 30,796 during the year, as also the strength of the staff from 138 to 140 men. Three tigers were shot Two were captured, of which one was sent to the Zoo in the Ram Niwas gardens and the other was given to a dealer in exchange for a leopard, which was retained in the Shikarkhana for hunting purposes

Shutarkhana

310. Nine camels were maintained in the Shutarkhana at the beginning of the year One animal was purchased, one died and one was cast and sold, leaving eight at the end of the year. The expenditure decreased from Rs 5,693 in 1927 28 to Rs. 5,507 in 1928-29.

State Printing Press

311. The Printing Press is located in the premises of the Central Jail and is under the supervision of a Manager who works under the control of the Superintendent of the Jail Convict labour is employed besides the paid staff

312 Further additions were made to the stock of type and electric power was for the first time employed for driving the printing machines These improvements have enabled the press to cope with the increasing amount of work which it now receives from the different departments and offices of the State

313. The financial results of the year's working are compared below .—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	48,145	59,914
Expenditure	42,157	41,366
Surplus	5,988	18,548

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

314. Besides the departments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs there are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras, which do not call for special notice. Their income and expenditure and the strength of their staff are detailed in Appendix XXXVI.

Chapter XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur.

315. The local Association, which is affiliated to the All-India Scouts' Association, continued to work on progressive lines. The branches at Jaipur, Khetri, Dausa, Pilani, Sikar, Ramgarh, Bagar and Mukandgarh are all reported to have worked satisfactorily. Ten teachers were deputed to the Ajmer-Merwara Training Camp at Todgarh in October, 1928, for training as Scout Masters and six more were sent for the same purpose to the Bombay Provincial Training Camp held at Pavagarh in February, 1929. The Durbar contributed a total sum of Rs. 3,000 in aid of the funds of the Association while subscriptions from the public amounted to Rs. 482.

Child Welfare Centre, Jaipur.

316. The centre was affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare in October, 1925. The Welfare work was in charge of a lady Health Visitor, a graduate of the Delhi Lady Reading Health School, who was assisted by three Dais. The movement made steady progress and the services of the Health Visitor were in frequent demand in maternity cases. The number of antenatal and labour cases attended to was 1,728 and 41 respectively, and visits were paid to 7,123 houses. Printed hand bills in vernacular were widely distributed throughout the city in order to give wide publicity to the institution and to induce people to utilise the services of the Dais. The Durbar sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of a small cinema to assist in the work of propaganda: some interesting films were exhibited and they were much appreciated by the public.

317. The income of the centre, including the contributions from the Durbar aggregating Rs. 2,600, amounted to Rs. 5,838 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,514, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 5,953 and Rs. 3,759, respectively.

318. The annual Baby Show and Health Exhibition was held in the Ramniwas Gardens, and opened by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib on the 21st January, 1929. The exhibition lasted for six days and the large attendance testified to its popularity.

Mayo College

319. There were 17 boys from the Jaipur State on the College Rolls during the year as compared with 18 in 1927-28. Of the 17, 14 appeared at the annual examinations, and all of them received promotion. Bahadur Singh of Malsisar passed the final examination of the Post Diploma course and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Kunwar Prabhakar Singh of Nawalgarh, Thakur Bhawani Singh of Renwal and Prithi Singh of Morija, came out successful in the Diploma examination.

320. His Excellency the Viceroy's medal for the best all-round athlete was awarded to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur who also won the first prize for riding.

State Gazette, Jaipur.

321. The Gazette is printed at the State Jail Press and is published fortnightly on the 1st and 15th of every month in English, Urdu and Hindi.

322. Owing to increase in the amount of official matter received for publication from the State departments and offices, the Gazette has been growing in volume, the average number of pages per issue having risen from 12 last year to 18 in the year under report.

Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha, Jaipur.

323. The Sabha consists of three members, namely Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Roop Singh of Naila and Thakur Bahadur Singh of Karansar.

324. Eight hundred and fifty-four marriages among Rajputs and 25 among Charans were performed during the year as against 1,120 and 23, respectively,

during the preceding year Cases of breach of the Sabha Rules numbered 11 against 20 in the preceding year as noted below:—

	Cases instituted and disposed of.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
Against age limit	1	1
Against scale of expenditure . ..	1	2
Against Tyag Rules	3	3
Against Tika Rules	..	
Second marriage in the life-time of the first wife	1	2
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number .	4	3
Performing Nukta against order . .	10	...
Total ..	20	11

325. The balance of unrealised fines was Rs. 513 on the 1st September, 1928. Fines inflicted during the year amounted to Rs. 786, of which recoveries were made to the extent of Rs. 684. The total balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs 615

(*Vide Ch*

Th

S No	Names of Rulers	Date of birth.
1	Maharaja Isai Singhji ..	...
2	„ Sodh Devji	..
3	„ Duleh Raiji ...	..
4	„ Kakilji	..
5	„ Hanu Devaji .	...
6	„ Janad Devaji	...
7	„ Pajwanji	.
8	„ Malaisiji	...
9	„ Bijai Devaji ...	.
10	„ Raja Devaji ..	.
11	„ Kilhanji	..
12	„ Kuntal Devaji .	.
13	„ Joonsiji .	
14	„ Oodey Karanji .	
15	„ Narsingh Devaji ..	...
16	„ Banbirji	..
17	„ Oodharanji	..
18	„ Chandersenji .	.
19	„ Prithvi Rajji ...	.
20	„ Puran Malji ..	..
21	„ Bhim Singhji ..	..
22	„ Ratan Singhji ..	..
23	„ Askaranji	.
24	„ Bhar Malji ..	
25	„ Bhagwan Dasji ..	.
26	„ Man Singhji ..	Sambat 1600, Posh Badi 13
27	„ Bhav Singhji .	„ 1631 .
28	Mirza Raja Jai Singhji ..	„ 1668, Asadh Badi 1 .
29	„ „ Ram Singhji ..	„ 1692, Bhadva Badi 5 .
30	„ „ Bishen Singhji .	„ 1728 .
31	Sawai Jai Singhji . .	„ 1745 . .
32	„ Ishri Singhji .. .	„ 1778 ...
33	„ Madho Singhji	„ 1784, Jeth Sudi 12 ..
34	„ Prithvi Singhji	„ 1819, Magh Badi 10 .
35	„ Pratap Singhji	„ 1821, Posh Badi 2 ...
36	„ Jagat Singhji	„ 1841, Chait Badi 12 .
37	„ Jay Singhji	„ 1875, Baisakh Sudi 1 .
38	„ Ram Singhji	„ 1891, Bhadva Sudi 14 ...
39	„ Madho Singhji	„ 1918, Bhadva Badi 9 ..
40	„ Man Singhji	„ 1968, Bhadva Badi 12 ...

DIX II.

OF JAIPUR.

...ccession.		Date of demise.		Duration.			Capital.
				Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.	
...		Sambat 1023, Kati Badi 9	...		...		Gwalior.
ati Badi 10	...	,, 1063, Mah Sudi 7	...	40	3	12	Karawadi, Dausa, Ramgar & Khoh.
ah Sudi 7	...	,, 1093, Mah Sudi 7	...	30	0	0	,,
ah Sudi 7	...	,, 1096, Baisakh Badi 10	...	2	2	18	Amber.
aisakh Badi 10	...	,, 1110, Kati Sudi 13	...	14	6	17	,,
ati Sudi 13	...	,, 1127, Chaitra Sudi 7	...	17	4	23	,,
haitra Sudi 7	...	,, 1151, Jaith Badi 3	...	24	1	11	,,
eth Badi 3	...	,, 1203, Phagun Sudi 3	...	52	9	15	,,
'hagun Sudi 3	...	,, 1236, Sawan Sudi 4	...	32	5	1	,,
Sawan Sudi 4	...	,, 1273, Posh Badi 6	...	37	4	16	,,
'osh Badi 6	...	,, 1333, Kati Badi 9	...	59	10	3	,,
ati Badi 10	...	,, 1374, Magh Badi 10	...	41	3	1	,,
Iagh Badi 10	...	,, 1423, Magh Badi 3	...	48	11	23	,,
Iagh Badi 3	...	,, 1445, Phagun Badi 3	...	22	1	0	,,
'hagun Badi 3	...	,, 1485, Bhadon Badi 6	...	39	6	2	,,
Bhadun Badi 6	...	,, 1496, Asoj Badi 12	...	11	1	6	,,
\soj Badi 12	...	,, 1524, Mangsar Badi 14	...	28	2	2	,,
Iangsar Badi 14	...	,, 1559, Phagun Badi 5	...	35	2	21	,,
hagun Badi 5	...	,, 1584, Kati Sudi 11	...	24	8	20	,,
ati Sudi 12	...	,, 1590, Mah Sudi 5	..	6	2	23	,,
ah Sudi 6	...	,, 1593, Savan Sudi 15	...	2	6	10	,,
van Sudi 15	...	,, 1604, Jeth Sudi 8	...	10	9	22	,,
eth Sudi 8	...	,, 1604, Asadh Badi 8	...	0	0	16	,,
sadh Badi 8	...	,, 1630, Mah Sudi 6	...	26	7	12	,,
ah Sudi 6	...	,, 1646, Mangsar Sudi 7	...	15	10	1	,,
ungsar Sudi 7	...	,, 1671, Asoj Sudi 10	...	24	10	20	,,
ad Sudi 10	...	,, 1678, Posh Sudi 10	...	7	3	0	,,
agun Sudi 4	...	,, 1724, Asoj Badi 5	...	45	6	10	,,
oj Badi 5	...	,, 1746, Asoj Badi 6	..	22	0	1	,,
oj Badi 6	...	,, 1756, Magh Badi 6	...	10	4	0	,,
agh Badi 6	...	,, 1800, Asoj Sudi 14	...	43	8	24	Sawai Jaipur.
oj Sudi 14	...	,, 1807, Posh Badi 12	...	7	2	13	,,
sh Badi 12	...	,, 1823, Chaitra Badi 3	...	17	2	21	,,
ait Badi 3	...	,, 1835, Baisakh Badi 3	...	11	1	0	,,
isakh Badi 3	...	,, 1860, Savan Sudi 13	...	25	3	25	,,
Sudi 13	...	,, 1875, Posh Badi 9	...	15	4	10	,,
Badi 9	...	,, 1892, Magh Sudi 8	...	16	1	14	,,
Agh Sudi 8	...	,, 1937, Bhadva Sudi 14	..	44	7	7	,,
oj Badi 12	...	,, 1979, Asoj Badi 2	...	41	11	20	,,
oj Badi 2	...						

(*Vide Chapter I.*)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1921

		Jaipur State.	Jaipur City.
Occupied houses	...	5,36,655	27,194
Population	..	23,38,802	1,20,207

Classification of Population.	*Male*	*Female.*	*Total.*
Hindu	11,31,655	9,94,949	21,26,604
Mussalman	93,876	85,648	1,79,524
Jain	15,560	13,928	29,488
Animist . ..	716	698	1,414
Christian	665	594	1,259
Arya	230	203	433
Sikh	29	31	60
Parsi	6	5	11
Jew	4	3	7
Brahmo	1	1	2
Total	12,42,742	10,96,060	23,38,802

Principal Languages:—

(1) Rajasthani (Marwari).

(2) Western Hindi dialects

(*Vide Chapter II.*)

APPENDIX IV.

Arrangement of Portfolios and Distribution of Work in the various Departments of the Council of State introduced from the 1st March 1926.

I.—Police and Judicial.

1. Member-in-Charge—

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. R. LAWRENCE, C.I.E., President, Council of State. (*upto 7th March, 1929*).

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. S. MEEK, C.M.G., President, Council of State (*from 8th March, 1929*).

1. His Highness' affairs.
2. Police.
3. Judicial.
4. Atish.
5. Khasa camels.
6. Shikar-Khana.
7. Ram Bagh.
8. Guest House.
9. Kapardwara.

II.—Foreign and Home.

2. Member-in-Charge—

Rai Bahadur PUROHIT Sir GOPINATHJI, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.

Section (i) Foreign—

1. All papers concerning foreign territory and affairs.
2. Residency.
3. Agra Kothi.
4. Vakalats.
5. Extradition.
6. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political officers.
7. Treaty payments.
8. Mayo College.
9. Motamid Bandikui.

Section (ii) Home and Palace—

10. Palace (Mardana and Zenani Deorhi).
11. Palki Khana.
12. Rath Khana.
13. Modi Khana.
14. Pothi Khana.
15. Sileh Khana and Bera Naqarchi -an ~~Khana~~.
16. Amber Palace.
17. Khalsa Temples.
18. Charities.
19. Sadabarat.
20. Bera Shagird Pesha.
21. Gunijan Khana.
22. Khasa Rasowra and Jaldharis.
23. Bera Khawas Chelan.
24. Bera Arabian.
25. Bera Purbian.
26. Jethi Pahalwans.
27. Baghayat Huzuri.
28. Medical and Sanitation.
29. Observatory.
30. Edward Memorial.

III.—Revenue Department.

Member-in-Charge— Mr. C. L. ALEXANDER, I C S. (*Retired*). Sigha Members .— THAKUR RUP SINGHJI of Naila M. PEAREY LALJI KASLIWAL, B.A.	1. Dewanis. 2. Court of Wards. 3 Settlement 4. Agriculture. 5. Grass Farm. 6. Sambhar Shamlat 7. Patwari Training School. 8 Purejat. 9 Forests. 10. Loans to Jagirdars. 11. Recovery of State dues on account of loans, Tafawat Horse service, etc. 12 Veterinary.

IV—P. W. D., Trade & Excise.

Member-in-Charge— KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MOHAMED ASHFAQ HASAN KHANJI.	Section (i). 1 Public Works Department. 2 Railway. 3. Mines. 4 Factories. 5. Telephones. 6 Excise and Salt 7. Commerce and Industry. 8 Archæology. Section (ii). 9 Post Office. 10 Mahakma Khabar. 11. Gazette. 12 Feel Khana 13. Farrash Khana. 14. Mashal Khana. 15. Baghayat Desh. 16 Census. 17. Mistry Khana. 18 Printing Press. 19. Municipality.

V.—Finance Department.

Member-in-Charge— RAI BAHADUR PANDIT AMARNATHJI ATAL, M.A.	1 All business connected with State Accounts and Estimates and State expenditure 2. Treasury. 3. Stamps. 4. Mint. 5. Coinage. 6. Pension and Gratuities. 7. Tarkashi. 8. Rozindars. 9. Baqaya Department. 10. Customs Department.

VI.—Military Department.

Member-in-Charge— THAKUR DEVI SINGHJI of Chomu. Sigha Members— MUNSHI RAMPARTAPJI, B.A.	1. The administration of the Army. 2. Bakshi Khana Jagir. 3. Bakshi Khana Qilejat. 4. Top Khana.

RAWAL SANGRAM SINGHJI of Samode (*Honorary*).

5. Jails.
6. Band.
7. Kachery Mina Bara Gaon.
8. Mir Buxi.
9. Amani Shah Park.

VII.—Education Department.

Member-in-Charge—
RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA SINGHJI of Jobner.

1. Education.
2. Library.
3. Museum.
4. School of Arts.
5. Walterkrit Sabha.

Sigha Member for special duties—
THAKUR HARI SINGHJI of Achrol (*Honorary*).

Committee of Sardars.

1. THAKUR SANGRAM SINGHJI of Diggi.
2. RAO PRATAP SINGHJI of Manoharpur.
3. THAKUR HARI SINGHJI of Achrol.
4. THAKUR BAHADUR SINGHJI of Karansar.

(*Vide Chapter II.*)

APPENDIX V.

Work done by the Legislative Committee during 1928-29.

Particulars of bills, etc., considered :—

(1) Electricity Bill.

(2) Rules to protect state servants against Civil action for damages, corresponding to Sections 80—82 and Order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure in force in British India.

(3) Amendment to Section 188, para. 1 of Code of Criminal Procedure to protect State servants against frivolous prosecutions for acts done in the discharge of official duties.

(4) Police Bill.

(*Vide Chapter II*)

APPENDIX VI.

High Officials in the Jaipur State on 31st August, 1929.

Serial number.	Name	Appointment.	REMARKS.
	COUNCIL OF STATE		
1	Lt.-Colonel A S Meek, C.M.G., I.A.	President, Council of State.	
2	Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathji, Kt., C.I E, M.A.	Foreign & Home Member	
3	Mr. C L. Alexander, I.C.S. (Retired)	Revenue Member	
4	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Ashfaq Hasan Khanji.	Public Works Member.	
5	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathji Atal, M A.	Finance Member.	
6	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner.	Education Member.	
7	Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu ..	Military Member	
	SIGHA MEMBERS		
8	Munshi Pyarelalji Kasliwal, B.A	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
9	Thakur Roopsinghji of Naila ..	Sigha Member, Renenue Department	
10	Munshi Rampratapji Khuteta, B A.	Sigha Member, Military Department	
11	Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samod.	Hony. Sigha Member, Military Department.	
12	Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol	Hony Sigha Member for special duties.	
	CHIEF COURT.		
13	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpai	Chief Justice	
14	Rai Sahib Munshi Radha Mohanlalji, B A.	Judge, Chief Court.	
15	Thakur Kalyan Singhji of Khachriawas, B.A.	Do	
16	Syed Iftikhar Hussainji, B.A....	Do.	
17	Rai Bahadur Munshi Shanker Dayalji, M.A., LL.B.	Do.	
	OTHER OFFICERS.		
18	Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, C.I E., M.V O	Inspector-General of Police.	
19	Mr S H Bigsby, I.S.E.	Superintending Engineer.	
20	Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singhji Khanka, M.B	Chief Medical Officer.	
21	Rai Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Dasji	Special Accounts Officer.	
22	Mr. Kailas Prasad Kichlu, M.A, I.E S (Retired).	Special Education Officer.	
23	Lt-Colonel Thakur Amar Singhji of Kanota.	Corps Commander, Cavalry and Artillery.	
24	Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singhji of Chitora.	Corps Commander, Infantry and Transport	

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX VII.

Civil Original Suits.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decisions. Contested.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Court of Appeal ...	1928-29	76	43	119	28	4	10	11	53	66
	1927-28	...	117	...	...		...	...	104	...
Subordinate Judges' Court	1928-29	2,051	2,467	4,518	1,175	1,105	757	631	3,758	760
	1927-28	...	5,174	...	...	...	..	...	4,447	...
Munsifs' Court ..	1928-29	8,861	9,499	18,360	2,738	5,521	3,390	2,840	14,489	3,871
	1927-28	...	15,944	...	...	...	...	...	11,887	...
Nazim Kotkasim ...	1928-29	42	186	228	11	51	27	76	165	63
	1927-28	...	289	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
Tahsils	1928-29	233	1,422	1,655	147	569	350	439	1,505	150
	1927-28	...	2,910	...	...	...	...	...	2,827	
Total ...	1928-29	11,263	13,617	24,880	4,099	7,340	4,534	3,997	19,970	4,910
	1927-28	...	24,434	...	...	...	...	...	19,569	...

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil Miscellaneous Suits.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total.	Decisions: Contested.	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Court of Appeal ...	1928-29	117	289	406	218	4	10	.	232	174
	1927-28	...	225	...	..	..	..		185	...
Subordinate Judges' Court	1928-29	550	1,487	2,037	286	687	505	340	1,818	219
	1927-28	..	2,134	..	...	..	...	..	1,956	...
Munsifs' Court .	1928-29	719	3,306	4,025	445	1,909	843	262	3,449	576
	1927-28	.	3,170	..	.	...	...	...	3,028	...
Nazim Kotkasim ...	1928-29	7	39	46	.	...	...	43	43	3
	1927-28	..	163	...	..	...	...	...	170	...
Tahsils	1928-29	19	374	393	23	36	56	259	374	19
	1927-28	.	585	...	...	...	..	..	505	...
Total ...	1928-29	1,412	5,495	6,907	972	2,636	1,414	904	5,916	991
	1927-28	..	6,277	.	...	..	...	...	5,844	...

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX IX.

Civil Execution Cases.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Fully satisfied.	Partly satisfied.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposals.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Amount realised.
											Rs.
District Judges' Court ...	1928-29	1,501	223	1,724	5	29	5	630	669	1,055	81,293
	1927-28	...	1,641	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...
Subordinate Judges' Court ...	1928-29	2,032	3,423	5,455	331	1,015	1,337	1,884	4,567	888	2,40,725
	1927-28	...	5,675	...	...	...	...	...	4,675	...	...
Munsifs' Court	1928-29	5,448	9,328	14,776	1,035	1,574	4,867	4,556	12,032	2,744	1,81,475
	1927-28	...	16,619	...	..	...	...	...	14,341	...	...
Nazim Kotkasim	1928-29	123	171	294	38	23	98	96	255	39	7,307
	1927-28	...	480	...	...	..	...	...	435	...	...
Tahsils	1928-29	236	688	924	82	163	459	191	895	29	4,257
	1927-28	...	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	...	...
Total .	1928-29	9,340	13,833	23,173	1,491	2,804	6,766	7,357	18,418	4,755	5,15,057
	1927-28	..	26,264	...	...	...	..		22,029	...	6,72,089

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX X.

Civil Appeals.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year	Remaining at the close of the year.
Chief Court	1928-29	131	547	678	521	157
	1927-28	...	511	.	577	
Court of Appeal	1928-29	410	1,832	2,242	1,562	680
	1927-28		1,164	..	971	.
Subordinate Judges' Court.	1928-29	108	538	646	543	103
	1927-28	..	472		427	.
Total ..	1928-29	649	2,917	3,566	2,626	940
	1927-28	...	21,47	...	1,975	..

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Revision in the Chief Court.

Year.	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
1928-29	10	77	87	83	4
1927-28	...	62	.	63	.

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XII.

Criminal Regular Cases.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Struck off under Sec. 195 Cr. P. C.	Disposed of on merit.	Total.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Court ...	1928-29	43	172	215	9	...	6	9	16	131	171	44
	1927-28	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...
Additional Sessions Court	1928-29	21	105	126	5	1	6	4	20	63	90	7
	1927-28	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
District Magistrate	1928-29	1,443	6,776	8,219	277	758	201	1,493	1,102	2,992	6,823	1,391
	1927-28	...	6,293	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,546	...
1st Class Magistrate's Court	1928-29	58	109	167	...	13	...	...	42	62	117	50
	1927-28	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Class Magistrate's Court	1928-29	95	552	647	46	47	13	90	16	255	497	150
	1927-28	..	448	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	496	...
3rd Class Magistrate's Court	1928-29	135	843	978	14	198	76	290	57	246	841	97
	1927-28	..	847	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	761	...
Total	1928-29	1,795	8,557	10,352	351	1,017	302	1,8[illegible]	1,253	3,749	8,561	1,739
	1927-28	..	7,837	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	7,062	...

(*Vide Chapter IV*).

APPENDIX XIII.

Criminal Miscellaneous Cases.

Classes of Courts		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Court	1928-29	.	88	88	82	6
	1927-28	..	. .	...	.	..
Assistant Sessions Judges' Court.	1928-29	7	23	30	30	...
	1927-28	.	31	..	47	.
District Magistrate's Court	1928-29	234	579	813	633	180
	1927-28	.	1,528	..	1,364	..
Court of the Magistrates of the 2nd Class.	1928-29	..	.		.	...
	1927-28	..	.	...	..	..
Court of the Magistrates of the 3rd Class.	1928-29	33	130	163	158	5
	1927-28	. .	197	...	164	...
Total ...	1928-29	274	820	1,094	903	191
	1927-28	. .	1,756	..	1,575	...

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX XIV.

Criminal Appeals.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Chief Court ...	1928-29	20	81	101	80	21
	1927-28	...	103	...	105	.
Sessions Court ...	1928-29	89	651	740	630	110
	1927-28	...	456	...	434	...
District Magistrate's Court.	1928-29	18	37	55	44	11
	1927-28	...	90	...	72	...
Total ...	1928-29	127	769	896	754	142
	1927-28	...	649	...	617	...

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal Revision.

Classes of Courts.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Chief Court ...	1928-29	36	243	279	225	54
	1927-28	.	174	...	159	...
Sessions Court ...	1928-29	107	348	455	385	70
	1927-28	...	381	...	358	...
District Magistrate's Court.	1928-29	20	100	120	116	4
	1927-28	...	44	...	28	...
Total ...	1928-29	163	691	854	726	128
	1927-28	..	599	...	545	...

(*Vide Chapter IV.*)

APPENDIX XVI.

Cases sent up for confirmation of Life-Sentence.

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
1928-29 ...	1	7	8	4	4
1927-28 ...	...	5	...	6	...

(*Vide Chapter IV*).

APPENDIX XVII.

Enactments in force in the Jaipur State on the 31st August, 1929.

(1) The Jaipur Laws Act

(2) Do Penal Code.

(3) Do Evidence Act

(4) Do. Court Fees Act.

(5) Do. Limitation Act.

(6) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure.

(7) Do. Code of Civil Procedure

(8) Do. Excise Law.

(9) Do Court of Wards Act.

(10) Do Opium Act.

(11) Do. Motor Act.

(12) Do. Stamp Act.

(13) Do Gambling Act

(14) Rules fixing the minimum "Bachat" payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them

(15) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops

(16) The Jaipur Police Act.

(*Vide Chapter IV*).

APPENDIX XVIII.

Extradition cases between Jaipur and British India and other States for Sambat 1985 (1928-29).

Serial number.	States.		Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Durbar.	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Durbar	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Durbar.	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Durbar.
1	Alwar ...	...	...	...	5	5
2	Bikaner ...	...	...	...	19	17
3	British India	...	10	10	49	49
4	Bundi ...	...	...	...	2	1
5	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	3	5
6	Indore ...	...	3	2	1	1
7	Jodhpur ...	...	...	...	2	2
8	Kishengarh	...	1	1	...	...
9	Kotah	...	4	4	...	...
10	Loharu ...	...	...	...	7	2
11	Nabha ...	...	1	1	...	...
12	Patiala .	...	5	5	9	3
13	Tonk ...	...	3	4	3	2
14	Udaipur ..	...	1	1	1	1
	Total	...	31	29	101	75

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the cost, strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year.	State Officers	Commissioned Officers (Indian Officers)	Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks	Total	Animals. Horses	Animals. Camels	Transport animals	Cost of up-keep	Remarks
1927-28:— Actual Strength ..	10 (including 2 Cadets)	13 (including 3 Doctors)	311	334	307		4 (bullocks)	Rs 3,73,076	
1928-29:— Actual Strength	11 (including 2 Cadets)	21 (including 3 Doctors)	493	525	369		6	Rs 4,57,204	

(Vide Chapter V).

APPENDIX XX.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the 1st Jaipur Infantry.

Year.	State Officers.	Other Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Actual Expenditure.
							Rs.
1927-28 ...	10 Cadets .. 4 Total ... 14	16 Jemadar Cadets 2 Total .. 18	538	570	7	15	2,59,399
1928-29 ...	10 Cadets .. 4 Total .. 14	16 Jemadar Cadets .. 2 Total .. 18	535	567	7	15	2,35,432

(Vide Chapter V).

APPENDIX XXI.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur Transport Corps.

Year.	Total number at the commencement of the year.	Recruited and received by transfer during the year.	Died.	Invalided.	Discharged or Deserted or transferred during the year.	Total number at the end of the year.	State Officers.	Indian Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Transport Animals.	Actual Expenditure.
												Rs.
1927-28 ..	569	74	1	2	48	592	2	13	577	592	864	4,05,883
1928-29 ...	592	45	2	4	49	582	3	13	566	582	857	4,48,736

(*Vide Chapter V.*)

APPENDIX XXII.

Strength, Cost and Education of the Police in the Jaipur State, 1928-1929.

Designation.	Number.	Pay.	Cost.	Number able to read and write.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs a p		
Inspector-General of Police	1	2,500	2,500 0 0	1	
Deputy Inspector General of Police	1	600	600 0 0	1	
Superintendents of Police	2	230	460 0 0	2	
Superintendent of Police	1	210	210 0 0	1	
Special Superintendent of Police	1	300	300 0 0	1	
Special Superintendents of Police	3	200	600 0 0	3	
Probitionary Superintendents of Police.	2	150	300 0 0	2	
Personal Assistant to I. G. of Police.	1	200	200 0 0	1	
C. I. D. Superintendent	1	200	200 0 0	1	
Inspectors ..	3	125	375 0 0	3	
Ditto ...	4	100	400 0 0	4	
Ditto	10	90	900 0 0	10	
Sub-Inspectors .	13	70	910 0 0	13	
Ditto	20	60	1,200 0 0	20	
Ditto ...	49	50	2,450 0 0	48	
Clerks	38	..	1,160 0 0	38	Pay ranging from Rs 20 to Rs 75
Head Constables .	28	30	840 0 0	} 241	
Ditto . ..	41	25	1,025 0 0		
Ditto	105	20	2,100 0 0		
Ditto	73	15	1,095 0 0		
Constables	357	13	4,641 0 0	} 150	
Ditto	577	12	6,924 0 0		
Ditto . ..	762	11	8,382 0 0		
Menials	18	...	147 8 0	..	Ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.
Jamadars and Chowkidars	244	..	2,403 3 6	..	Ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17.
Allowances to mounted Police.	302	..	4,540 0 0	..	152 @ Rs 20 and 150 @ Rs 10
Total .	2,353	.	44,927 11 6		

(*Vide Chapter V.*)

APPENDIX

Abstract of Crime for

Offence.	Reported.	Expunged.	Balance.	Not investigated.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Acquitted as Compounded.	Untraced.	In which accused absconding.	In which accused declared Lunatic.	Discharged on appeal.	In which accused died while pending.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.
	Cases.														
Heinous	301	40	201		261	41	17	4	90	6	...	...	1	47	55
Sec. 107, 108 C. P. C. .	71	...	71		71	31	12	...	4	1	..	..	...	20	...
Cattle Theft	485	45	440	5	435	68	37	.	268	1	...	...	...	31	30
Ordinary Theft	1,009	195	814	92	722	174	74	.	306	6	...	...	..	41	61
Burglary and House breaking.	1,021	67	954	38	926	119	70	...	591	7	...	...	...	36	100
Others	1,636	240	1,358	21	1,317	385	273	..	231	9	...	...	...	308	131
Total ... 1928-29	4,495	577	3,918	156	3,762	801	483	4	1,583	30	...	...	1	483	377
Total ... 1927-28	3,225	372	2,853	141	2,712	581	189	64	1,002	104	1	1	2	430	338

XXIII.

the Year 1928-29.

Persons.												Property.			
Arrested.	Released under Section 162, C P. C	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.	Acquitted as Compounded.	Died.	Declared Lunatic	Absconding	Discharged on appeal	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police	Stolen	Recovered	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
												Rs. a p	Rs a p		
285	...	274	61	43	20	5	.	30	...	145	11	1,13,919 10 9	30,153 8 6	176	85
86	.	86	48	18	...		..	2		20					...
195	...	189	86	72	...			3		31	6	43,923 14 0	21,922 6 0	425	219
374	8	366	213	111	...	...	.	10		42	.	34,473 9 9	9,240 1 3	765	292
272	...	269	126	74	...	...		15		69	3	1,24,186 0 3	20,616 6 3	807	149
1,932	20	1,877	497	513	...	.	..	20	...	867	35	9,004 9 9	9,646 10 0	69	53
3,144	28	3,061	1 031	831	20	5	...	80	.	1,174	55	3,25,[illegible] 12 6	1,01,579 0 0	2,24[illegible]	7[illegible]
2,022	141	2,373	773	335	173	6	1	140	6	1,019	86	2,20,7[illegible] 15 2	71,499 5 5	1,0[illegible]	729

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur, during 1927-28 and 1928-29.

	1927-28 (1984).						1928-29 (1985).					
	Convict.		Under-trial.				Convict.		Under-trial.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.	623	29	85	6	1	744	637	26	85	4	6	758
Admission during the year.	878	22	566	31	24	1,521	1,256	38	664	47	12	2,017
Total ...	1,501	51	651	37	25	2,265	1,893	64	749	51	18	2,775
Releases during the year.	856	24	565	32	19	1,496	1,183	34	663	49	18	1,947
Deaths during the year...	8	1	1	1	...	11	6	...	1	...	...	7
Total ...	864	25	566	33	19	1,507	1,189	34	664	49	18	1,954
Number at the end of the year.	637	26	85	4	6	758	704	30	85	2	...	821

(Vide Chapter V).

APPENDIX XXV.

Cost of maintenance of Prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur, for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

	1927-28 (1984).	1928-29 (1985).
Daily average population	739·38	713·81
Total cost of feeding of prisoners ...	Rs. 37,536-11-6	Rs. 38,529-15-6
Annual average feeding per prisoner ...	„ 50-12-5	„ 53-15-8
Total cost of clothing prisoners ..	„ 9,855-10-9	„ 5,508-13-3
Average clothing per prisoner ...	„ 13-5-4	„ 7-11-6
Total annual expenditure on the Jail ...	„ 99,785-11-3	„ 96,938-13-0
Average cost per prisoner	„ 134-15-3	„ 135-12-10
Annual expenditure on raw materials ...	„ 27,474-4-3	„ 18,452-4-3
Value of manufactured goods ...	„ 57,328-13-9	„ 44,834-15-9
Profit	„ 20,312-0-3	„ 17,261-0-6
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factory.	376·14	335·23
Average income per prisoner ...	Rs. 54-0-0	Rs. 51-7-10

(*Vide Chapter VI.*)

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement of Rainfall, 1928-29.

Name of Tehsil.	1928								1929.																		Total.	
	September.		October		November		December		January.		February		March		April		May		June		July.		August			
	In	c.	In	c	In	c	In	c	In	c	In	c	In.	c.	In	c.	In	c.	In	c	In.	c	In	c	In.	c.
Jaipur . .	1	84	1	81	0	53	0	57			0	36			0	80	0	56	2	49	8	58	7	40	28	8
Chaksu	..		1	26	0	33	0	88									0	35	0	47	8	73	3	72	17	93
Amber	2	21	3	91	0	42	0	94									0	49	2	05	13	60	8	21	31	86
Jamwa Ramgarh ...	...		2	55	0	27	1	65							0	91	0	20	5	20	12	83	8	18	31	83
Torawati	0	22	0	78	0	35	0	20							0	34	0	65	1	51	11	67	1	93	17	61
Bairath	0	80	3	77	0	83	1	6			0	57			0	93	0	46	0	87	11	16	2	85	26	60
Shekhawati .	0	65			0	60	0	13							0	15			0	27	7	4	1	60	10	41
Sambhar	0	75	0	55	0	16													1	65	15	88	2	93	21	92
Dauta Ramgarh ...	0	20	0	75	0	95	0	13	0	5					0	55	0	30	0	51	9	43	3	53	16	40
Moazzamabad ..			2	10	1	3	1	4							0	80			1	45	11	42	6	23	21	12
Malpura	.		3	76	0	32	0	14									0	73	0	10	8	50	5	95	19	60
Toda Rai Singh	0	56	9	8	0	67	0	26							0	30	0	45	..		12	11	7	21	30	64
Niwai .. .	0	83	5	60	1	12	0	75											0	50	7	89	5	96	22	63
Hindaun .			1	85	2	8	0	10	0	8									2	49	10	74	3	11	20	55
Walghat ..	0	50	7	18	0	50					0	33							0	87	11	8	5	17	25	60
Ghonsla			8	68	0	53			0	10	0	3			0	15			1	8	11	17	3	41	25	15
Mahwa ...			11	67	0	80	0	22	..		0	36	0	11			0	28	0	31	8	71	6	60	20	12
Toda Bhim ...	0	74	8	75	0	78	1	23	.		0	10			.				0	20	12	74	5	6	20	65

(*Vide Chapter VI.*)

APPENDIX XXVI—(*concluded*).

Statement of Rainfall, 1928-29.

Name of Tahsil.	1928.								1929.																		Total.	
	September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.					
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.
Gangapur	0	23	3	32	0	27	..		0	27	...		...		0	64	...		1	48	8	5	3	38	17	64
Wazirpur	0	53	6	81	0	30	0	15	0	37	0	10	...		0	65	...		0	90	8	70	3	51	22	2
Nadoti	0	38	4	77	0	35	...		...		...		...		0	10	0	70	0	99	6	40	5	56	19	5
Bamanwas	2	35	4	13	0	23	0	14	...		...		...		..		...		0	78	8	82	3	99	20	36
Madhopur	1	7	5	9	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		0	57	11	42	6	9	24	16
Khandar	2	12	1	37	0	14	...		0	5	...		...		0	48	...		1	32	6	60	6	92	22	0
Bonli	0	98	4	95	0	40	...		...		...		...		0	40	...		1	30	9	37	4	4	21	44
Malarna	1	36	4	6	0	12	...		...		...		...		0	7	...		1	19	9	71	6	86	23	67
Dausa	0	26	2	14	...		0	95	...		...		...		..		0	75	0	48	6	11	5	24	15	93
Lalsote	1	8	4	9	0	47	0	36	0	15	...		...		...		0	25	1	97	10	61	5	29	24	27
Baswa	1	75	12	16	0	52	2	0	..		0	28	...		0	40	0	80	1	0	7	95	8	22	35	8
Sikrai	1	45	6	35	0	55	0	35	...		...		...		0	48	..		4	2	12	75	10	30	36	25
Kot Kasim	1	7	3	87	0	94	0	87	...		0	53	...		..		...		12	67	15	84	6	37	22	16
																									733	86
																							Average ...		23·67	

(*Vide Chapter VI.*) APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Eastern Circle in 1928 29

Serial number.	Name of Cattle.	Niz. Hindaun	Niz Dausa.	Niz. Madhopur	Niz. Gangapur.	Niz. Kotqasim.	Total.
1	Bulls	17,786	19,233	19,122	25,155	3,134	84,430
2	Cows	18,809	19,514	30,353	30,098	5,034	1,03,808
3	He-buffaloes ...	574	1,294	725	749	16	3,358
4	She-buffaloes ..	13,111	7,108	12,412	11,141	1,973	45,745
5	Calves . ..	19,203	13,568	14,471	14,849	6,164	68,255
6	Sheep .. .	10,445	9,742	7,303	8,074		35,564
7	Goats ..	20,771	22,364	50,736	20,317	1,025	1,15,213
8	Horses and Ponies .	518	727	579	642	156	2,622
9	Asses and Mules .	2,541	6,279	2,250	1,867	270	13,207
10	Camels	564	856	512	292	226	2,450
11	*Ploughs* .	*8,050*	*9,559*	*7,196*	*10,348*	*1,561*	*36,714*
12	Carts	1,027	8,015	2,728	3,024	374	15,168

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Western Circle, 1928-29.

Serial number.	Name of Cattle.	Niz S. Jaipur.	Niz. Amber.	Niz Malpura	Niz Torawati	Niz Sambhar	Total
1	Bulls	250	355	1,100	100	215	2,020
2	Bullocks	25,400	19,073	19,518	48,950	5,950	1,18,891
3	Cows .	34,200	48,348	74,632	5,575	6,335	1,69,090
4	Calves	23,700	8,100	10,930	3,000	1,865	47,595
5	He-buffaloes ...	825	775	1,475	656	315	4,046
6	She-buffaloes ...	10,700	22,980	22,300	3,600	2,453	62,033
7	Sheep	34,400	31,320	62,438	14,300	11,800	1,54,258
8	Goats	30,100	73,800	72,722	21,400	8,715	2,06,737
9	Horses and Ponies ...	330	704	678	315	301	2,328
10	Asses and Mules ..	4,720	4,085	1,428	1,595	765	12,593
11	Camels	205	1,130	251	1,710	225	3,521
12	Ploughs	14,300	15,217	12,890	19,240	2,617	64,264
13	Carts	3,520	3,678	5,483	685	925	14,291

(*Vide Chapter VI.*)

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Prices of Food-stuffs in Jaipur city during 1928-29.

Food grains.	1928.				1929.								Average per month.
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Wheat	8 4	7 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 12
Barley	10 12	10 0	9 4	9 12	9 12	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 4	9 8	8 0	8 8	8 12
Jawar	10 12	10 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 12
Bajra	10 0	9 12	9 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	7 0	7 0	8 0
Maize	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 8	10 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	8 12

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXIX.

Receipts of the Customs Department.

Serial No	Name of the Commodity	Income during 1927-28 Rs. a. p.	Income during 1928-29 Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
1	Gur Shakkar	34,270 8 0	34,268 6 6	
2	Sugar	69,016 2 3	71,828 10 9	
3	Ghee	74,[illegible] 10 9	75,212 2 3	
4	Til seeds and Country Oil .	27,031 10 6	44,844 6 6	
5	Hides and Skins (Tanned and Untanned)	27,018 14 3	22,913 13 9	
6	Iron ...	25,743 0 3	25,370 10 0	
7	Gold ...	4,701 15 0	1,743 15 0	
8	Silver ...	17,407 0 0	11,522 7 0	
9	Cotton ginned ...	1,64,379 6 6	22,903 12 6	
10	Cotton unginned ...	77,756 5 6	20,927 1 0	
11	Wool ...	23,626 6 6	20,862 14 6	
12	Cloth Fine	2,39,4[illegible]1 6 9	2,16,523 6 0	
13	Coarse Cloth with Ropes and Tapes	1,237 3 6	1,237 14 0	
14	Foreign Yarn ...	14,7[illegible]6 8 6	14,648 14 6	
15	Cattle	[illegible] 4 0	25,722 4 0	
16	Goat, Sheep, etc. ...	20,531 10 0	25,109 4 0	
17	Kirana ...	47,229 9 6	40,921 15 9	
18	Rice	52,731 2 0	52,809 4 3	
19	Zira	2,59,197 7 2	2,65,224 14 0	
20	Khara	12,517 10 0	15,124 5 6	
21	Cotton-seeds and Oil-cakes ...	6,620 9 0	4,[illegible] 5 3	
22	Babul Bark	7,765 3 3	3,822 7 9	
23	Fire-wood	19,576 1 6	14,772 [illegible] 4	
24	Coal ...	12,548 4 9	12,[illegible] 12 3	
25	Manihari ...	62,150 0 2	[illegible]	
26	Grain 2nd Class	27,222 2 6	—	
27	Grain 1st Class	77,463 4 6	—	
28	Kerosene Oil in Tins and Bulk ...	25,922 9 6	[illegible]	
	Total ...	[illegible] 11 6	[illegible]	
	Income from other smaller heads ...	[illegible] 7 9	[illegible]	
	Income from other sources	[illegible] 2 6	[illegible]	
	Grand Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	

(Vide Chapter VII.)

APPENDIX XXX.

Roads in the Jaipur State.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length.		Total Length.		Remarks.
			M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
Ajmer Road	Sanganer Gate, (Jaipur)	State Boundary	52	½	...	...	52	½	
Agra Road	Do. do.	Do.	75	5	...	...	75	5	
Basi Link Road	16th mile, Agra Road	Basi Railway Station	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Bhankri Quarry Road	35th mile, Agra Road	Bhankri Quarry	1	6	...	...	1	6	
Bandikui Road	Bandikui Station	Madhoganj Bazar .. .	...	3½	.	...	...	3½	
Chatsu Link Road	26th mile, Tonk Road	Chatsu Railway Station	3	...	...	...	3	..	
City and Suburbs Road	*Within city and Suburbs* ...	*Includes Bazar*	23	7	...	...	23	7	
Durgapura Bund Road	6th mile, Tonk Road	Durgapura Bund	...	2		5½	...	7½	
Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road ...	Dausa	Sawai Madhopur	30	...	31	...	61	...	
Dausa Dagotha Sainthal Fair Weather Road.	32nd mile, Agra Road	Dagotha	2	...	14	...	16	...	
Gangapur Bharothi Fair Weather Road	Gangapur	Bharothi	...	...	27	..	27	.	
Gangapur Lalsot Fair Weather Road...	Do.	Lalsot	...	...	26	...	26	...	
Gangapur Railway Station Link Road	Gangapur Railway Station ..	Town	...	6	...	...	...	6	
Hawa Sarak Jaipur ...	4th mile, Ajmer Road	Road from Residency to Rambagh ...	1	½		...	1	½	
Hindaun R. S. Link Road	Hindaun Railway Station ..	*32nd mile, Mandawar Karauli Road*	..	3	...	...	...	3	
Hindaun City Road	34th mile, Mandawar Karauli Road..	Hindaun City	...	3	..	..	...	3	
Hindaun Gangapur Fair Weather Road	Hindaun	Gangapur	1	...	22	4	23	4	
Jhir Station Link Road	19th mile, Agra Road	Jhir Railway Station	...	1		...	...	1	
Do. do	20th mile, Agra Road	Do ...	2	2	...	...	2	2	

Jatwara Link Road	26th mile, Agra Road ..	Jatwara Railway Station		4½	.			4½
Khatipura Road .	Bund Amanishah *viâ* Jotwara .	Khatipura returning *viâ* Cavalry Barracks to Superintending Engineer's bungalow.	6	.			6	
Kothun Lalsot .	Kothun ..	Lalsot .		..	25	.	25	
Mandawar Karauli Road	Mandawar Cotton Press ..	Karauli Boundary	43	2		.	43	2
Malpura Road .	Malpura Gate, Sanganer	Malpura	46	6	...		46	6
Naila Road .. .	9th mile, Agra Road	Nailagarh .	3	6½		.	3	6½
Niwai Link Road .	42nd mile, Tonk Road .	Niwai Railway Station ...	.	7			...	7
Queen's Road, Jaipur	5th mile, Ajmer Road	Cavalry Barracks *via* Jharkhund ..	1	5½	..	..	1	5½
Ramgarh Fair Weather Road ...	Jaipur . . .	Ramgarh	7	.	12	4	19	4
Rajmahal Deoli Road ...	Dolpura .	Rajmahal			8		8	.
Sanganer Link Road .	Sanganer	Sanganer Railway Station ..	4	3¾	..		4	3¾
Sawai Madhopur Station Link Road	Station	Town	2	7			2	7
Sawai Madhopur Kushalpura Pali Fair Weather Road.	Sawai Madhopur *viâ* Baronda	Pali ...	.		19	4	19	4
Sheodaspura Link Road ..	17th mile, Tonk Road	Sheodaspura Railway Station		4			..	4
Sri Madhopur Railway Station Link Road.	Sri Madhopur Railway Station	Thana in Town	..	6	..	...		6
Tonk Road .	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur .	State Boundary	46	7½			46	7½
Torawati Road .	Jaipur	Paota ...	53	..	1		54	
Tori Malpura	Tori	Malpura	2	4	3	4	6	.
Tonk Deoli .	Bharna	Panwar (Dolpura)	9		6	¼	15	¼
		Total	426	1¾	199	6	625	7¾

(*Vide Chapter VIII.*)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Receipts of the Jaipur State for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Name of Major Heads	Receipts.	
	Actuals for 1927-28.	Actuals for 1928-29.
(a) Service Heads.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Land Revenue .	49,21,679 5 10	36,76,501 12 9
2. Tribute	5,73,725 9 3	6,27,948 12 6
3. Matmi	1,82,204 13 9	1,23,348 4 9
4. Customs	16,80,895 5 0	13,34,800 11 1
5. Excise	5,82,639 2 3	5,61,232 14 0
6. Forests	56,768 11 0	65,560 5 6
7. Stamps	5,34,269 1 0	3,50,979 6 9
8. Railways	4,26,075 13 9	4,88,013 10 7
9. Salt	11,44,265 14 0	8,88,741 8 0
10. Interest	20,46,629 5 1	22,37,122 14 0
11. Post Office	17,939 11 9	33,903 11 3
12. Mint	8,409 8 9	6,915 7 9
13 Courts of Law	57,990 3 5	62,513 9 0
14. Jails	69,964 15 6	75,764 14 0
15. Police	3,897 2 9	4,245 9 6
16. Public Works Department	} 6,80,650 1 4	72,402 8 6
17. Mines		80,012 3 0
18. Electricity		1,63,581 14 3
19. Scientific Industrial and Miscellaneous ...		72,788 15 2
20 Military	38,270 14 0	53,438 8 9
21 Bakshikhana Jagir	7,48,175 4 9	6,50,779 13 0
22. Municipality	73,035 5 11	61,672 13 3
23. Karkhanejat	42,136 11 3	42,758 6 6
24. Miscellaneous	3,36,108 3 8	1,68,964 12 4
Total (Service Heads) ..	1,42,25,731 4 0	1,19,03,993 6 2
(b) Debt Heads.		
Deposits	4,75,921 14 6	4,10,642 2 11
Advances	5,14,485 6 4	14,04,989 11 7½
Transfers from Reserve treasury	...	90,993 0 0
Total (Debt Heads) ..	9,90,407 4 10	19,06,624 14 6½
Total Service and Debt Heads including exchange	1,52,16,138 8 10	1,38,10,618 4 8½
Opening Balance	45,84,521 13 3	38,84,480 12 3
Grand Total ...	1,98,00,660 6 1	1,76,95,099 0 11½

(*Vide Chapter VIII.*) APPENDIX XXXII.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Name of Major Heads	Expenditure. Actuals for 1927-28. Rs	a	p	Actuals for 1928-29. Rs.	a	p.
(*a*) Service Heads						
1. Refunds	41,528	5	0	23,095	7	6
2. Assignment and Compensation	45,839	6	9	41,649	12	0
3. Land Revenue	7,33,729	8	9	8 05,798	15	9
4 Customs	1,32,139	8	5	1,50,061	13	9
5 Excise	58,027	5	0	62,355	8	3
6 Forests	33,881	9	9	36,309	12	0
7. Post Office	32,437	10	3	37,201	7	3
8. Mint	5,179	9	9	5,871	1	9
9 General Administration	5,30,132	8	3	5,64 283	4	4
10 Law and Justice	2,55,195	2	2	2,67 491	8	0
11 Registration	2,761	15	0	2,866	11	9
12 Jails	1,72,035	0	3	1,49,081	11	5
13. Police	6,70,566	13	6	6,99,084	9	9
14. Education	3,10,685	12	9	3,51,918	9	0
15. Medical	2,23,570	13	3	2,38,101	1	4
16 Municipality	1,22,805	13	3	1,71,568	2	6
17. Palace	5,66,590	14	3	7,12,637	9	8
18. Military	15,60,698	2	9	18,46,452	11	3
19 Pensions	2,53,553	14	7	2,63,000	0	3
20 Charity	2,91,408	8	9	2,89,543	5	9
21 Public Works Department				27,42,131	8	6
22 Mines				53,219	13	0
23 Railways				10,445	5	6
24 Irrigation	24,98,182	12	0	2,80,255	8	5
25. Electricity				1,61,902	6	9
26 Scientific, Industrial and Miscellaneous Works				1,03,996	4	4
27. Government Tribute	4,00,000	0	0	4 00,000	0	0
28 Karkhanejat	6,56,193	3	5	7 53,792	6	9
29 Rozindars	1,12,153	11	3	1,10,189	3	9
30. Vakalats	41,025	14	6	36,024	9	9
31 Miscellaneous	2,14,461	13	8	5,03,158	7	3
Total (Service Heads)	1,00,03,811	15	3	1,19,76,517	13	3
(*b*) Debt Heads.						
Deposits	2,31,591	9	1	3,26,907	8	0
Advances	7,30,526	8	9	12,34,497	5	5½
Capital Expenditure	1,37,299	5	0	2,49,022	1	6
Investment	48,12,950	3	9	7,88,081	5	0
Total (Debt Heads)	59,12,367	10	7	25,98,508	3	11½
Total (Service and Debt Heads)	1,59,16,179	9	10	1,45,75,026	1	2½
Closing Balance	38,84,480	12	3	32,20,072	13	9
Grand Total	1,98,00,660	6	1	1 78,95,099	0	11½

(*Vide Chapter IX.*)

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement showing in and out-door patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in medical institutions, Jaipur, during 1928-29.

No.	Names of Dispensaries and Hospitals.	Number of patients treated		Result of indoor-patients.					Expenditure.	Operations.
		Out-patients.	In-patients.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.		
									Rs.	
1	Mayo Hospital, Jaipur	59,872	5,395	3,272	907	731	193	292	81,302	4,226
2	Palace Dispensary, do.	6,024	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,160	100
3	Jantar do	17,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,257	571
4	Puranibusti do.	26,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,799	1,597
5	Motikutra do.	29,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,727	1,483
6	Lansdowne Hospital do.	6,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,962 }	212
7	Transport Corps, do.	3,137	289	263	8	4	2	12	..	157
8	1st Infantry Hospital, Jaipur	2,160	139	98	18	10	1	12	2,933	84
9	Jaipur Lancers do.	4,141	80	68	3	2	4	3	2,655	98
10	Central Jail do.	...	64	44	...	9	6	5	5,844	34
11	Lunatic Asylum do.	...	93	12	9	6	7	59	4,780	5
12	Amber Dispensary	4,213	28	17	9	2	...	...	2,115	325
13	Bandikui do.	9,968	63	49	7	4	3	...	2,344	347
14	Bairath do.	6,602	35	21	9	3	1	1	1,922	408
15	Chatsu do.	7,675	19	12	5	2	...	...	2,135	280
16	Chomu Thikana Dispensary	8,311	27	16	7	4	...	...	1,538	393
17	Chirawa Seth's do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dausa do.	8,428	59	48	9	...	2	...	3,732	447
19	Gangapur do.	9,006	79	47	19	12	...	1	1,918	456
20	Hindaun do.	9,464	94	72	12	10	...	...	4,314	744
21	Itinerating Dispensary Khetri Thikana	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,543	...
22	Jhunjhunu Dispensary	6,254	39	26	6	2	3	2	3,114	316
23	Khetri Thikana do.	17,326	288	163	26	75	9	15	8,080	1,033
24	Kotputli do. do.	10,919	75	60	9	1	...	2	2,868	426
25	Khandar do.	1,446	4	4	...		...	..	591	88
26	Kot Kasam do.	1,115	.	...	...	...	..	...	381	32
27	Lalsot do.	5,916	18	10	4	3	1	..	1,957	354
28	Malpura do.	5,128	30	19	6	3	2	...	2,053	267
29	Mohwa do.	8,334	38	20	7	4	5	2	2,811	488

30	Mandawa Seth's Dispensary ..	..	...	...	.					...
31	Newai do	7,035	9	7	2	...		-	1,568	471
32	Nim-ka Thana do .	7,538	61	41	12	5	1	2	2,839	317
33	Nawalgarh Tikhana do	6,658	40	27	9	4	...		2,501	468
34	Sanganer do	5,902	28	18	5	3	2		1,873	183
35	Sewai Madhopur do.	9,672	62	45	11	5	1	.	2,035	636
36	Sambhar Shamlat do	11,202	81	55	13	10	2	1	4,587	684
37	Sri Madhopur do.	6,891	21	15	3	2		1	2,473	293
38	Sikar do.	11,331	76	56	15	1	1	3	3,068	919
39	Samode Thikana do .	2,628	19	9	4	3	2	.	1,500	137
40	Toda Rai Singh do.	1,327	9	4	3	1	1		710	176
41	Uniara Thikhana do	5,661	29	13	12	4	.	...	1,496	405
	Total	3,51,710	7,390	4,611	1,160	928	249	413	1,80,493	19,703

(*Vide Chapter IX.*)

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement showing in and out-door patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in medical institutions, Jaipur, during 1928-29.

No.	Names of Dispensaries and Hospitals.	Number of patients treated: Out-patients.	Number of patients treated: In-patients.	Result of indoor-patients: Cured.	Result of indoor-patients: Relieved.	Result of indoor-patients: Discharged otherwise.	Result of indoor-patients: Died.	Result of indoor-patients: Remaining.	Expenditure.	Operations.
									Rs.	
1	Mayo Hospital, Jaipur	59,872	5,395	3,272	907	731	193	292	81,302	4,226
2	Palace Dispensary, do.	6,024	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,160	100
3	Jantar do	17,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,257	571
4	Puranibusti do.	26,207	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,799	1,597
5	Motikutra do.	29,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,727	1,483
6	Lansdowne Hospital do.	6,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 4,962	212
7	Transport Corps, do.	3,137	289	263	8	4	2	12	..	157
8	1st Infantry Hospital, Jaipur	2,160	139	98	18	10	1	12	2,933	84
9	Jaipur Lancers do.	4,141	80	68	3	2	4	3	2,655	98
10	Central Jail do.	...	64	44	...	9	6	5	5,844	34
11	Lunatic Asylum do.	...	93	12	9	6	7	59	4,780	5
12	Amber Dispensary	4,213	28	17	9	2	...	...	2,115	325
13	Bandikui do.	9,968	63	49	7	4	3	...	2,344	347
14	Bairath do.	6,602	35	21	9	3	1	1	1,922	408
15	Chatsu do.	7,675	19	12	5	2	...	...	2,135	280
16	Chomu Thikana Dispensary	8,311	27	16	7	4	...	...	1,538	393
17	Chirawa Seth's do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dausa do.	8,428	59	48	9	...	2	...	3,732	447
19	Gangapur do.	9,006	79	47	19	12	...	1	1,918	456
20	Hindaun do.	9,464	94	72	12	10	...	...	4,314	744
21	Itinerating Dispensary Khetri Thikana ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,543	
22	Jhunjhunu Dispensary	6,254	39	26	6	2	3	2	3,114	316
23	Khetri Thikana do.	17,326	288	163	26	75	9	15	8,080	1,033
24	Kotputli do. do.	10,919	75	60	9	1	...	2	2,868	426
25	Khandar do.	1,446	4	4	...		...	..	591	88
26	Kot Kasam do.	1,115	.	...	...	...	..	...	381	32
27	Lalsot do.	5,916	18	10	4	3	1	..	1,957	354
28	Malpura do.	5,128	30	19	6	3	2	...	2,053	267
29	Mohwa do.	8,334	38	20	7	4	5	2	2,811	488

30	Mandawa Seth's Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...				.	...
31	Nawai do.	7,935	9	7	2	...		-		1,568	471
32	Nim-ka-Thana do.	7,538	61	41	12	5	1	2		2,839	317
33	Nawalgarh Tikhana do	6,658	40	27	9	4	...	..		2,504	468
34	Sanganar do.	5,902	28	18	5	3	2			1,873	163
35	Sawai Madhopur do.	9,672	62	45	11	5	1	.		2,035	636
36	Sambhar Shamlat do.	11,202	81	55	13	10	2	1		4,587	684
37	Sri Madhopur do.	6,891	21	15	3	2		1		2,473	293
38	Sikar do.	11,331	76	56	15	1	1	3		3,068	919
39	Samode Thikana do	2,628	18	9	4	3	2			1,509	137
40	Toda Rai Singh do.	1,327	9	4	3	1	1			716	176
41	Uniara Thikhana do	5,661	29	13	12	4	.	..		1,496	465
	Total	3,51,710	7,390	4,631	1,169	928	249	413		1,89,493	19,700

(*Vide Chapter X.*)

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Expenditure on Education.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Salaries. Officials.	Salaries. Clerks.	Salaries. Menials.	Salaries. Allowances.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Laboratory.	Library and Furniture.	Scholarships and prizes.	Examination charges.	Games.	Miscellaneous.	Non-recurring.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	1927-28	11,289	3,901	1,853	383	3,771	1,191	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22,371
	1928-29	19,861	4,299	2,001	651	4,466	1,502	...	...	...	..	..	510	...	33,290
Maharaja's College	1927-28	49,397	1,919	1,979	833	.	625	3,800	800	4,355	...	...	500	...	64,208
	1928-29	55,401	2,011	2,025	751		623	3,800	1,167	4,333	...	...	1,110	...	71,226
High and Middle School	1927-28	37,622	186	2,451	...	.	397	175	384	3,424	.	...	26	3,918	48,883
	1928-29	42,578	450	2,807	763		535	181	361	3,009	...	...	...	...	50,692
Sanskrit College and School ..	1927-28	15,285	502	590	657	.	297	...	150	1,911	...	..	...	2,983	22,405
	1928-29	17,087	538	721	1,518		354	.	110	1,917	...	...	830	1,088	24,223
Girls' School	1927-28	7,395	390	1,301	381	..	400	...	100	866	...	...	300	200	11,300
	1928-29	11,872	523	1,403	668	..	301	...	100	905		...	810	1,500	18,115
District Schools	1927-28	54,447	...	1,699	...	..	2,558	...	4,077	3,684	...	660	319	..	67,474
	1928-29	66,144	...	1,880	1,634		3,579	..	3,499	2,157	..	250	791	...	79,934
Miscellaneous	1927-28	2,601	...	...	480	.	..	...	..	2,451	4,764	845	1,633	...	12,774
	1928-29	3,244	...	...	626	.	..	...	..	5,459	1,793	1,358	4,836	...	17,316
Aids to Pathshalas	1927-28	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	15,360	...	15,360
	1928-29	...	..	...	...	.	...		.	...	..	..	19,658	...	19,658
Normal School	1927-28	6,352	305	467	180	..	1,200	...		6,675	..	...	..	...	15,179
	1928-29	6,674	356	708	...	..	1,120	..	.	6,600	..	.	.		15,458
Total ...	1927-28	1,84,388	7,503	10,340	2,861	3,771	6,671	3,975	5,311	23,396	4,764	1,505	18,168	7,101	2,79,954
	1928-29	2,22,861	8,177	11,545	6,646	4,466	8,017	3,981	5,270	24,385	1,793	1,608	28,545	2,588	3,29,912

(*Vide Chapter X.*)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State.

Class of Institution.	Year.	Public Institutions. Under State management.				Public Institutions. Under private management.				Private Institutions.					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Maharaja's College	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanskrit College and School	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secondary Schools Anglo-Vernacular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secondary Schools Vernacular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secondary Schools for girls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Schools for boys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Schools for girls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technical Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indigenous Schools (Advanced)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indigenous Schools (Elementary)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Vide Chapter XI.)

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Minor Karkhanas and Deras.

	1927-28			[illegible]		
	Income	Expenditure	No. of posts.	Income	Expenditure	No. of posts.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	
(1) Dera Khawas Chelan (His Highness' personal attendants).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(2) Dera Naggarchian (Drummers).	..	3,249	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
(3) Dera Pathian (Guards over Palace gates).	...	11,093	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
(4) Dera Shagird Pesha (Menial staff, e.g. Chobdars, Bhishtis, Harkaras, etc.).	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
(5) Gunijan Khana (Department of Music)		24,151	[illegible]		[illegible]	..
(6) Khasa Rasoyah (State Kitchen)	1,337	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
(7) Modi Khana (Department for the supply of foodstuffs, etc.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(8) Palki Khana (Department for the supply of palanquins, etc., for State use)	..	[illegible]	41	..	[illegible]	41
(9) Pothi Khana (Palace Library containing books, old manuscripts, paintings and photographs)	..	[illegible]	31		[illegible]	..
(10) Rath Khana (Department for the supply of elephants and bullock-carriages for State use).	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(11) Sileh Khana (State Armoury).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note.—The increase in expenditure in [illegible] is [illegible] due to the grant of [illegible]